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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 13, 1922

NUMBER 20



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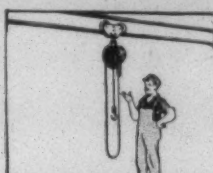




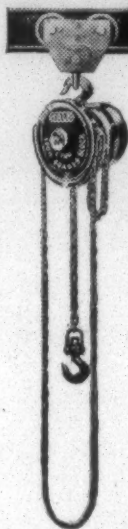
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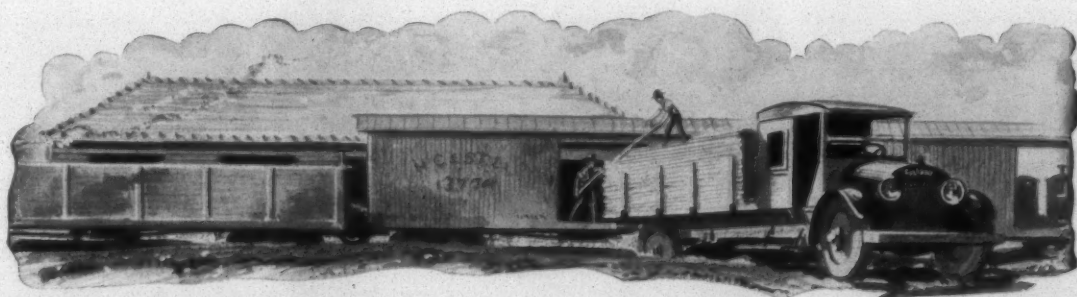
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## *Artificial Silk In Textile Industry*

(Reprint from The Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.)

In exemplification of the practical work which is being affected in connection with the Federation of Lace and Embroidery Employers' Associations, embracing within its scope all sections of these trades, an opportunity was afforded at a recent representative meeting at Nottingham, over which Mr. W. H. Carey presided, of listening to an exceedingly valuable address by Mr. P. E. King, lecturer, upon dyeing at the University of Leeds, his subject, which was illustrated by numerous strikingly interesting tables and many excellent specimens of raw materials, dealing with "Artificial Silk and its application, to the textile industry." The general importance of the matter to the whole of Nottingham's textile trades was illustrated by the attendance, in addition to those connected with lace and embroidery production, of many associated with hosiery manufacture and instruction therein, who had been invited to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing much that is of vital importance to that branch of trade in regard to its newer and rapidly developing methods of production of artistic knitted fabrics in which artificial silk is playing an increasingly important part, the University College, where admirable practical work is now being carried out, being represented by Mr. W. Davis, head of the new Department of Textiles, and Mr. J. Barr, manager of the yarn-testing bureau. By way of preliminary to an exhaustive treatment of a complex subject, Mr. King served the useful purpose of pointing out that there are four varieties of artificial silk manufactured today, these being viscose, cuprammonium, Chardonnet and acetate, the first named being made in by far the largest quantities. Taking them in their historical order, Chardonnet or nitro-silk was the first manufacturer, being the outcome of a patent by Count Chardonnet in the year 1884. Purified cotton is converted into a nitro-cellulose, similar to gun cotton, by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids. The washed nitro-cellulose is dissolved wet in a mixture of alcohol and ether and the viscous solution, after filtration, forced through fine openings in glass tubes to form silk fila-

ments, these filaments being caught up to form a thread and dried, the nitrogen being removed and the materials bleached and finished. This silk, Mr. King pointed out, had a great success at first, but its production is now chiefly confined to Tubize, in Belgium.

### **Cuprammonium Silk.**

Cotton constitutes usually the raw material for this class of silk, but wood pulp can also be used in its production. The cotton, usually mercerized, is dissolved in a blue solution obtained by dissolving copper dydrate in ammonia or on the large scale by hydrate in ammonia or on the large scale by bubbling air through ammonia containing copper turnings until the copper has dissolved. The viscous solution after filtration is forced through fine apertures similar to the nitro process and the threads coagulated in a bath of caustic soda containing glucose. After washing and the removal of the copper has been effected, the threads form the commercial article. Thieles silk is similar in composition to cuprammonium silk, but is made much finer, the ultimate filaments being as fine as real silk, this being accomplished by drawing out a thick thread before being fully coagulated.

### **Viscose.**

This variety of artificial silk, Mr. King observed, was the third to achieve success and is being made in increasing amounts in this country, as also on the Continent of Europe and in America. It is entirely English both as regards the chief patents and its developments. The solution for its production was patented by Cross, Bevan and Beadle in 1898 and the successful spinning of this was largely due to Stearn and Topham. This solution is made by the inter-actoin of wood pulp (cellulose), caustic soda and carbon bisulphide. The raw material, wood pulp, is converted into alkali-cellulose by steeping in caustic soda of 17-18 per cent strength. The caustic soda generally contains sodium peroxide and also a catalyst, such as hydrates of nickel or cobalt. These additions have been found to aid materially in the oxidation necessary by shortening the time required for ageing after squeezing out excess of alkali. The alkali-cellulose placed in an air tight drum is treated with carbon bisulphide whereby a brownish viscous mass is

produced which, when dissolved in caustic soda, forms the spinning solution. After filtration and removal of air bubbles, the solution is forced through fine jets into a coagulating bath composed of sulphuric acid, glucose and ammonium sulphate and the filaments collected in a Topham centrifugal receiver. After winding into skeins, the crude viscose is treated with a solution of sodium sulphide to remove sulphur and finally bleached. Stretching of the threads during spinning or during drying is necessary to give the highest lustre both with viscose and cuprammonium silks. Latterly, Bronnet, Mr. King explained, had succeeded by merely altering the concentration of the acid spinning bath in producing filaments of viscose as small as 0.75 den.

### **Acetate Silk.**

This is the most recent production, and is the outcome of the conversion of the rope formerly used for aeroplanes during the war into artificial silk filaments. This silk, he pointed out, differs, however, from the three other varieties in this respect: the silk as sold is not regenerated cellulose, but cellulose containing the acetic acid still in combination with it. Cotton or wood pulp was converted into a similar compound of nitro-cellulose except that acetic acid replaces the nitric acid. This is dissolved in acetone, the solution filtered and forced through fine openings. The acetone evaporates and the filaments are wound together to form various sizes of threads. A slight bleaching may be necessary.

### **Dyeing Processes.**

Artificial silk is being used for all varieties of knitted materials, and in conjunction with other fibres for innumerable woven fabrics from the finest gauzes to heavy tapestries. It is also being used for fancy materials such as braids and trimmings. Staple or fibro fibre is artificial silk cut into small lengths and then carded with wool or cotton to form fancy lustrous yarns which are having an extended use. From his intimate acquaintance with this branch of the subject, Mr. King had much that was of value to relate in regard to the dyeing of artificial silk, pointing out that as Chardonnet, viscose and cuprammonium silks are all regenerated cellulose or cellulose slightly modified in character they are similar to mercerized

cotton, and the dyestuffs and dyeing methods used are the same those employed for cotton. These three varieties, however, he explained, show some differences in dyeing. Chardonnet, owing to residual traces of sulphur, compounds dyes with basic colours without previous mordanting even in full shades. Viscose also is dyed with basic colours in light shades, but requires a mordant for deeper shades. Cuprammonium always requires mordanting. With direct cotton colors they show similar behavior and dye direct. Acetate silk, owing to its different chemical composition, shows entirely different dyeing properties from the others. The acetic acid, combined with the cellulose, confers acid properties on it, with the result that acetic silk dyes directly with basic colors. These, moreover, show the remarkable property, in many cases, of being fast to light, whereas the same colors on tanned cotton or wool are extremely fugitive. Acetate silk is not dyed with the direct cotton colors directly, but only after a partial removal of the acetyl groups. This is accomplished by which is termed "saponification"—that is to say, the removal of acetic acid by caustic soda. The silk is treated in a bath containing 10 per cent of its weight of caustic soda at 75 de. Cen. for a quarter to a half an hour. After this treatment the silk will dye with the direct, sulphide and vat colors. This process is, however, liable to give uneven results. Some other dyestuffs, really mordant colors, but containing basic groups have a good affinity for acetate silk. These belong to the galloeyanine class. Only a few acid colors, such as metanil yellow, citronine and rocellin, dye this silk. Dyestuffs with strongly acid character will not dye. It had been found that common salt aided absorption of all dyes, having a direct affinity for acetate silk. Acetate silk absorbs amines, phenols, etc., and after absorption the amines may be diazotised and the diazo compounds, coupled with new amines, phenols, etc., to form dyestuffs on the fibre. This method is similar to that used for cotton, except that in this case the amine taken up by the cotton is a dyestuff, and the dyed material may be used without further treatment, which is not practicable with the acetate silk,

(Continued on Page 27)



# Textile Industry In Gaston County

(S. R. McClurd, Cherryville, Gaston County, in Gastonia Gazette.)

Gaston county has within her borders 80 cotton mill corporation—approximately 100 mills—more mills than any other county in the United States. She leads the United States outside of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in the number of cotton yarn spindles, and now stands fourth in the western hemisphere. The rank of the counties in America in the number of spindles is as follows:

County	Number of Spindles
Bristol county, Mass.	7,294,221
Providence county, R. I.	4,709,713
Middlesex county, Mass.	1,082,752
Gaston county, N. C.	1,079,726

Gaston county leads the South in the production of fine yarns, and no other county in North Carolina begins to approach her as a cotton mill center.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing for the year 1920 (the statistics which are missing from his report are filled in from Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills for 1922, from the statement of the mill, or from the estimate of the author), there are 80 cotton mill corporations in Gaston county with a total capitalization of \$38,545,500. These corporations use approximately 71,212,903 pounds of raw materials annually. The estimated yearly output is \$42,367,115. The mills in Gaston county employ 42,337 operatives. Their pay rolls in 1919 (the latest available statistics), with a dozen mills unreported, was \$4,000,000. It is estimated that approximately 30,000 people are directly dependent on the mills for support.

Gastonia has within her limits one-sixth of all the cotton mills of the State, one-sixth of the capital stock, and one-sixth of all the active spindles. She made rapid progress during the two-year period, 1916-18. In 1916 she had one-seventh of the cotton mills, one-ninth of the capital stock, and one-ninth of all the active spindles. Since 1918 twenty-four corporations have built or organized 31 mills.

"Not only this, but Gaston people own big mills in other counties of this state and South Carolina. This is especially true of Messrs. Cannon, Armstrong, A. K. and H. G. Winget, J. H. Separk, Lineberger and Stowe, and the late George A. Gray. Mill stock in all the county is pretty well disseminated throughout Gaston county." (Gaston county: Economic and Social by S. H. Hobbs, Jr.)

Gastonia is by far the biggest textile center of the State. Thirty-eight mill corporations are located in Gastonia, "and as the average mill in Gastonia is larger than the average in the rest of the county, it is fair to assume that Gastonia has within her limits one-half of the capital stock, one-half of the spindles, uses half the raw material, and turns out half of the finished products of the county." Also that half the people dependent on the mills for support, or about 15,000, live in

and near Gastonia. This population alone makes a small city, and this fact serves to emphasize the overshadowing importance of the textile business in Gastonia." (Gaston county, by S. H. Hobbs, Jr.)

## Knitting Mills.

There are five knitting mills in Gaston county with a total capitalization of \$209,781. These mills use approximately 166,347 pounds of raw materials annually, and the approximate value of their annual production is \$199,341. These five knitting mills have 207 knitting machines, and employ 120 operatives.

## Welfare Work.

Gaston county is one of the most progressive counties in the United States in respect to the work which has been done and is now being done to improve the welfare of the mill operatives. Many of the present mill owners were just ordinary hands a decade or two ago, but through persistent effort and ability they were able to rise to the top. They are in position to know the needs of their workers, and as would be expected they are deeply interested in their welfare. The mill owners in Gaston county are not only interested in making fine goods, but even more in forming good character. As a result there are fine schools, churches, playgrounds, community houses, community nurses and workers, Y. M. C. A's, Y. W. C. A's, athletic teams, and other organizations for boys, girls, men and women; and there is an atmosphere in most mill communities which makes for better and nobler living.

The mills have their own villages, and the majority of the operatives live in houses owned by the mills. In most cases the employees secure these houses free; while in the cases where rent is charged, it is very low, approximately fifty cents a week for an average size house. The mill owners are always glad to aid worthy employees in purchasing homes, and a number of thrifty workers have taken advantage of this opportunity.

These houses are well constructed, modernly equipped, convenient, and attractive throughout. They contain from four to six rooms, and special attention is given to their appearance as well as to their more material aspects. These homes are equipped with running water, sewerage and electric lights.

The mill owners make a special effort to reduce the living expenses of their operatives to a minimum. Some of them furnish their workers with free houses, free water and lights, free garden space, and free pasturage for a cow. Where the mill conducts a general store, as is done in a number of cases, it is usually the practice to sell goods to the employees at prices below the prices of the other merchants in the nearby communities; and in some cases necessities and staple goods are sold at cost. Most mills supply their hands with coal at just what it costs them in large carload shipments.

Modern and well-equipped brick

school buildings are situated in or near the mill villages. There is a good state high school in close reach of every mill child, and practically three-fourths of the children attending school in Gaston county are mill children. Churches of the prominent Protestant denominations are found either in the mill community or in the nearby town. The majority of the church members in the twelve mill towns of Gaston county are mill operatives.

A number of the mills have community houses which serve as the recreation center for the village. These have community nurses and workers to aid in improving the welfare of the employees. All the mills have some kind of first aid equipment, and many also have first aid rooms. Y. M. C. A's, fraternal orders, Campfire Girls, Little Mothers' Clubs, Junior Sewing Clubs, other organizations for boys, girls, men and women, classes in cooking, gardening and canning, baseball teams, both boys' and girls' basketball teams, mill-village bands, moving-picture theaters and libraries are found in many of the villages. Several of the mills have a day nursery and kindergarten. Most of the mills have equipped playgrounds for the children of their employees; and parks, baseball diamonds, and swimming pools for the adults. Rooming and boarding accommodations for unmarried employees who are away from home are furnished either by the families of other workmen or by the mill. Several mills have provided magnificent, modern brick dormitories for their unmarried employees who are away from home.

The Loray Mill is one of the best examples of the marked welfare work which is being done in Gaston county. During the last few years "the owners of the Loray Mill have spent, all told, somewhere around a million dollars in improvements and enlargements in and around their plant. Of this total more than half has gone into new buildings, including 150 of the best constructed, most convenient and withal most attractive bungalows for their operatives that can be found in any manufacturing town in the country. These houses of four, five and six rooms cost \$2,000 and up and are not lacking in modern conveniences. In the 150 homes are to be found several types of architecture. In addition to these homes for operatives, two large dormitories, one for men and the other for women, with a large cafeteria between, have been erected at a cost of considerably more than \$100,000. Each dormitory has 23 bed rooms besides matrons' rooms, reception rooms and halls. They are of brick veneer construction, a dark red tapestry brick being used. Each building is thoroughly equipped with baths, writing rooms, reception rooms, and so on. In the basement of the men's dormitory is a bowling alley, shower baths, and a locker." Occupying a position midway between the two dormitories is

a cafeteria which is modern in every respect. The main dining room is 85' by 35 feet. This cafeteria will feed 1,400 operatives in an hour. A laundry, which is owned and operated by the mill, does the work of the operatives at a very low cost.

Several of the mills have adopted the plan of sharing the profits with their employees. In the Mutual Mills, owned by the Armstrong interests, 49 per cent of the stock is owned by the operatives, being bought and paid for on the building and loan plan. No person is allowed to take more than ten shares. The Osceola, Hanover and Mountain View mills are operated on the basis of sharing the profits with the employees. During the last six months of 1919, \$50,000 was paid out to the employees. Other manufacturing concerns in the county are following the above-mentioned examples.

## Gaston as the Natural Textile Center.

Gaston county by virtue of its situation is the natural center of the textile industry in the South and hence in the nation. Because of its location in the cotton belt, raw material may be secured more cheaply than would be possible in New England or in any other section of the United States. Not only can cotton be secured cheaply, but the climatic conditions of Gaston county are especially suited to the manufacture of cotton. Its climate is humid and mild. The weather is not too cold as is the case in the counties farther north, nor is the weather too hot as is often the case in the counties of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and the other southern states.

Gaston county is endowed with a great quantity of natural water power. This is a valuable asset in furnishing power directly for running the mills or in generating electric current which may be used to run the mills. At present the Southern Power Co. is building an enormous plant at Mountain Island. Practically all the main power plants of the Southern Power Co. are located in a seventy-five mile radius of Gaston county.

Furthermore, the type of mill employees in Gaston are far superior to those in other counties. They are almost wholly white native born, who were formerly farm tenants. This class of labor is thrifty, energetic, and intelligent. They have been accustomed to hard work, and hence take an interest in what ever they do and find in doing it. There is a large supply of this white farm tenant labor in Gaston which has not yet been touched. As improved farm machinery becomes to be more and more used, their services are no longer needed on the farm; and they turn to the mills to find work. At the mills they are able to live more easily and more comfortably. The 1920 census shows that there are nearly 400,000 of these white farm tenants and their families within a radius of 50 miles of Gastonia. According to the present ratio of 12,337 operatives from 30,000 mill people,



these 100,000 white farm tenants (their families included) would furnish about 40,000 operatives. Assuming that one employee operates approximately 90 spindles, as is the case today, this labor reserve would supply 3,600,000 additional spindles—more than three times the present spindleage of Gaston.

#### The Future of the Cotton Industry in Gaston County.

In view of Gaston's situation in the cotton belt, especially adapted climatic conditions, wonderful power supply, the almost inexhaustible high class white farm tenant labor, and abundant amount of available capital, I can see no reason why Gaston county will not soon rank second among all the counties of the United States in the number of spindles.

When will this be accomplished? I believe that there is a much better feeling in the yarn and cloth markets today than there has been in the last two years. Domestic trade has almost come to the place where the people are going to be compelled to but at least a normal supply of cotton goods. Export business is picking up. If the foreign nations can raise the value of their money so that the exchange rate will not be so unfavorable toward them, a great market for cotton goods will be opened. The foreign demand for cotton goods by 1925 should be even greater than it was before the war, because these people are almost destitute of clothing now and the desires of some of the backward people have been greatly increased by their association with the more advanced people of the world. When these new world markets, like India and Russia, with their great demands are opened, the cotton mills will be on another big boom. However, I do not look for war prices soon, but I do think that the cotton mills will begin to make a good profit this fall. With better business in the fall, I look to see a few more mills organized. There are several mills under construction in the county now, and one has been organized at Cherryville during the past month (April). By 1925, Gaston county should rank second among the counties of the United States in the number of spindles per county.

#### Safety Code For Dyeing and Finishing.

Philadelphia.—A public hearing on the proposed code to establish safety standards in the textile dyeing and finishing industry in this State was held by the Safety Standards Committee of the Industrial Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

The code was prepared by the Master Dyers' Association of Philadelphia, and James C. Cronin, who acted as chairman of the hearing, said it is the intention of the Industrial Board to confer with a special revision committee of that association shortly after public hearings are closed for the purpose of re-drafting clauses requiring modification. Mr. Cronin said many guards and safety devices for protecting machinery have been standardized and are successfully used in various other industries.

The code establishes safety standards for all kinds of machinery used in dyeing loose fibers, skein dyeing, piece dyeing, jig dyeing, hosiery dyeing, silk dyeing, etc., for various forms of power transmission, belts, pulleys, and so on. It also provides that persons violating the rules or interfering with their enforcement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to punishment by fine, or imprisonment, or both. Provision for hearings on alleged unreasonableness of the rules is also made.

The great bulk of the suggestions offered at the hearing were for the purpose of clarifying the code so there can be little room for uncertainty or doubt. In only two or three instances was objection to the spirit or intent of the regulations offered. Among the provisions found objectionable were those specifying the type and character, i. e., whether cotton or woollen, of clothing that shall be worn by employees. It is provided in these regulations that persons exposed to fire or sparks shall wear clothing or jean or some other slow burning material, that those exposed to acids shall wear woolens, that cotton materials be worn by those exposed to alkalis, that rubber gloves and goggles to protect the eyes be worn by workers handling acids or caustics.

These provisions were objected to on the ground that they specified exactly what a dyer should wear and would almost require inspection of the men daily. They were also held to be impractical in view of the fact that men in the dye house are constantly changing from one type of work to another, handling acids one minute and 10 to 15 minutes later alkalis and caustics. It was proposed that the provisions be stricken from the code.

Objection also was made to the provision under "general requirements" that all roller fed machines on which the operators hands come within the danger zone shall be guarded at the point of operation in approved manner. It was claimed that such a regulation might interfere with the work, especially in yarn dyeing, and result in claims against the dyer.

#### Cotton Shortage and High Prices.

It is no use crying wolf repeatedly, but we offer no apology for again referring to the possible shortage of American cotton before the 1923 crop is available. The world's demand for normal times will never be met by the cotton available. Business is picking up, machinery is being restarted, and, although it may be some months before we are normal, it will, in our opinion, be before the end of the year. What will be the result? Rise in prices of raw material and consequent rises in the cost of the finished article. We shall again be faced with a problem somewhat similar to 1920, and no doubt panic buying in a minor degree may take place. The remedy—and the only one—is to develop to our utmost power our own cotton-growing lands. Every bale raised in our Colonies benefits the particular Colony, and reduces our vassalage to the American grower.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, England.

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# Improvement In Export Trade

Edward T. Pickard, Chief, Textile Division, Department of Commerce.

The steady upward trend in cotton goods exports this year substantiates current feeling in the trade that export business is taking on new leases of life as foreign markets become once again established on partially or fully liquidated bases. It is imperative, with these improved conditions, that cotton-goods merchants maintain a fine balance between aggressive sales efforts and due caution in concluding agency and financial arrangements abroad.

Foreign markets for American cotton goods in themselves have some necessarily limiting influences to-day. In the first place, American mills do not turn out altogether the full line of goods required abroad. An example of this is the types of prints and dyed goods peculiar to India and other Far Eastern markets. In the second place, the United States does not stand on an equal footing with competitors from other cotton manufacturing countries in some foreign markets for the reason that their importing and merchandising systems do not recognize or look with particular favor on American goods. Also, the American exporter has not banking facilities in many foreign fields equal to his competitors'. A third point is the limited purchasing power of great consuming areas due to the continued financial depression of recent years. It is well known that many markets abroad can consume only a certain value of goods and that their quantity consumption consequently varies inversely with price. Finally, the keen competition of well-established competitors is an additional limiting influence abroad.

In the course of the year British exports of cotton goods have steadily improved as compared with a year ago, and in some markets they have far outrun pre-war totals. Generally, the most satisfactory business consummated abroad by British exporters of late has been in gray goods. Japan also is gaining in influence as a cotton-goods exporter, especially in Eastern markets. This competition is scientifically planned and executed and deserves the serious attention of American cotton-goods exporters and manufacturers.

South America, collectively speaking, might now be considered as in the "temperate zone" of commerce with the United States, so far as textiles are concerned. Broadly, it can not be said that startling developments are now being experienced, or likely to be within the near future. There is, however, a decided bettering of conditions. This applies particularly to financial ease and liquidation of stocks with which certain sections have been confronted for some eighteen months past. Possibly Argentina and Colombia offer the best fields for textile interest at the moment, although Peru

and some other countries in Latin America are growing more stable day by day. The hosiery business has been especially attractive in Argentina, and a number of houses in the United States report substantial orders on favorable terms for the varieties of piece goods going to that market.

Some orders of wide range are being received from northern Mexico. The Mexican hosiery business has been gratifying, and even in the better grades of silk and artificial silk demand has been worth while. As best can be judged, the present is not deemed an opportune time for sales trips to this market. However, provided individual firms can afford to send a representative on a tour of investigation or with the object of laying foundations for future operations, no doubt such procedure would prove profitable ultimately. Great caution should be exercised in the extension of credit, as financial stability in certain sections is not all that it should be. Stocks still lie on the shelves of many of the importing merchants and jobbers, but there is some demand for supplementary lines that have become depleted.

Cuba as a market for textiles has been carefully studied by all far-

seeing merchants until now the island is sometimes regarded as of almost domestic significance. The huge stocks of unliquidated merchandise have not been dwindling very fast. Nevertheless, in recent months sizable orders have been placed by Cuban merchants for cotton goods of a lower price and lower grade to sweeten their unsold stocks. Merchants who have come through the ordeal of the last two years are now being granted the customary terms on open account, but houses selling to Cuba should still most carefully select their credit risks. It is interesting to note that during April Great Britain shipped 15 per cent more yardage to Cuba than did the United States.

## Trend of Demand in India and China.

India, while not heretofore regarded as a staple market for American textiles, has been using American cotton cloths to a gratifying extent. Not alone is India taking increasing quantities of gray cloths, but business in bleached and colored goods is being established, and takings of remnants and short ends have been fairly substantial. It is maintained that the quality of American goods will make permanent impression upon the Indian merchant and consumer. The sale of American tex-

tiles to India is complex and should be undertaken only after exhaustive study of all factors involved.

China was formerly one of America's leading foreign piece-goods markets. Because of strong competition from other countries and the local development of its own industry, most of this business was once lost. However, the exigencies of war caused orders again to be forwarded to the United States and much of the business placed with American mills at that time and during the post-armistice period has been maintained to the present day, until China is once again regarded as a steady market for certain types of American cotton cloth. Financing and agency agreements bear an important relation to the volume of business which can be secured, but so far as actual competition in price and quality is concerned, established American lines should continue in active demand.

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## A Fact and a Statement:—

The "UTSMAN" Quill Cleaner saves today in three hundred mills on the North American continent, from Texas to Canada.

We want to start saving for three hundred more this year. The facts are awaiting your request.

*The Terrell Machine Co.  
Charlotte, N. C.*



# Fifth Southern Textile Exposition

## TEXTILE HALL

**Greenville, S. C., Oct. 19 to 25, inclusive**

Will open at ten o'clock, Thursday morning, October 19th, will be closed Sunday and re-open Monday. It will end Wednesday night the 25th.

This exposition is one of the most important events of its kind in the world. The South spins and weaves a large portion of the world's production of cotton.

Here will be seen textile machinery, devices, appliances and supplies. No manufacturer can afford not to be informed of the latest inventions, improvements and equipment. The superintendent, overseer or second hand who misses this show will be handicapped in performing his work. Every mill operative who can possibly do so, should visit it.

Numbers of mills consider payment of expenses of principal employees to and from the show, a good investment.

It will require several days to see all the show. One day, however, is better than none.

We invite all who have an interest in the industrial development of this country to attend.

*Textile Hall Corporation*



# Weavers Sectional Meeting S. T. A.

## Tentative Program for Weavers' Sectional Meeting to be Held in Anderson, S. C., July 21, 1922

Q-1. What variation should be allowed in width of cloth?

A-1. From information compiled from several mills we find that cloth is being accepted as firsts which does not vary more than 1-4 inch under width and 1-2 inch overwidth.

Q-2. What variation should be allowed in weight of cloth?

A-2. The majority of mills making print cloth allowing 5 points variation on each side of the standard. For example: 4 yards goods which weigh 3.95 or 4.05 is acceptable as firsts.

Q-3. What variation should be allowed in warp and filling threads per inch?

A-3. From the examination of samples of print cloth and sheetings from a number of mills we find an average of about one thread per inch variation in both warp and filling. The warp variation is more common in the cloth than filling variation that is we find from a number of samples that the warp threads per inch vary more than the picks per inch of filling. This we presume is accounted for by the fact that all mills have to buy their reeds and make calculations themselves for dents per inch and contraction, while the loom builders send out looms equipped with the same gearing to put in a certain number of picks and as the samples were made in mills which are using the same make of looms. The filling picks per inch were more regular than warp threads per inch.

Q-4. What length of cloth should constitute a piece of firsts?

A-4. The majority we received information from are classing any number of yards under forty as seconds or short lengths. This we believe is the custom which was adhered to in many of the mills in the south in putting up goods for export which trade called for 40 yard pieces. It certainly is an imposition on the mills to class all goods under forty yards as seconds, when many of these pieces of goods have not a defect in them. The people who buy these forty yard pieces sell them as firsts, that is the pieces which are firsts and we see no reason why the mill should not have credit for these forty yard pieces which are firsts.

Q-5. What per cent of waste (soft) should be made in the slasher room?

A-5. This is the waste which is made in putting on a set of warper beams on the slasher. The method which we have used to arrive at the percentage of waste is not theoretically correct however if all the mills use this same method it will give us a comparison which will enable the mills to know whether they are making too much waste or not. The mills we asked to keep a record were told to merely keep the number of loom beams slashed and the total

pounds of waste made. While making the total of 6,374 beams a total of 1,279 pounds of soft waste was made, this is practically .2 of a pound per beam. The style of goods ranged from 44x40 to 80x80 and the loom beams averaged about 140 pounds.

Q-6. What per cent of hard waste should be made in the slasher room?

A-6. The same method as above used. 2,539 pounds hard waste made which is practically .4 of a pound per loom beam.

Q-7. What per cent of waste from tying-in room?

A-7. From 6,186 beams tied 420 pounds of waste was made or .067 pounds per beam. The waste from the patterns which came back from the weave room was 427 pounds. Which is practically the same as above.

Q-8. What percentage sweeps made in the weave room?

A-8. This report came from the same number of mills on the same style of goods as specified above. This percentage is not theoretically correct but as all these mills kept a record the same way this is comparatively correct and we will show how we arrived at this percentage so that other mills can make comparisons.

We realize that to take the cotton delivered to the mill as a basis it would be necessary to take into account the stock through the mill, therefore we decided to use the pounds of cloth produced as a basis. Add to this the pounds of waste and divide this sum into the pounds of waste to arrive at the percentage. Example:

The total pounds of cloth produced of all these reports was 2,523,110.

The total pounds of waste was 25,110.

2,523,110	
23,110	
2,546,220	
2311000	.907% per cent
22915380	of sweeps made.

19402000
17823540

Q-9. What is the average life of pickers?

A-9. From information obtained from two weave rooms we find that one weave room reports the average life of a picker as 20 weeks. While the other says that he uses about five pickers per loom per year. We have no information as to quality and price of these pickers and we do not think it advisable to state the make of pickers any mill is using, but to get as much information as he can as to the life of a picker. Then if mills is using more pickers than the majority of mills it will be up to that mill to decide whether they should buy a better grade of pickers or whether their section men are using them properly.

Q-10. What is the average life of a check strap?

A-10. One Mill reports that they used from Aug 20, 1921, to Jan., 1922, an average of 2.4 straps per year. In other words this record was only

kept from Aug. 20, and was assumed that the yearly record would be practically the same. Another mill reports that in using practically 4,000 straps, they have averaged 2.64 straps per loom per year. We do not mean to say that they use 4,000 straps per year, but the length of time which was consumed in using 4,000 straps made an average of 2.64 straps per loom per year.

Q-11. What is the average life of cotton harness?

A-11. We have one very complete record but find that as those mills have several styles of goods then harness were not in use part of the time, therefore their record which was based on the date when the harness were made and the date when they were destroyed does not represent the actual life of the harness.

The best information we are able to get is that harness from two well known makers do last from 18 to 24 months on 80x80 and 68x72 goods and we realize this is very indefinite report and will have a more accurate report at our next meeting. As there was misunderstanding in getting the men who were asked to keep this record to keep it correctly, we do think we should agree at this meeting on a system to give us accurate information in our next meeting.

Q-12. Which is the most economical loom belting—water proof cement with no rivets or ordinary cement with rivets at laps?

A-12. We think we could get more information by stating this question differently and merely ask how long does a loom belt last? Then when we get information from a number of mills and find out about what the life of a loom belt is, mills which are not getting this life out of their loom belts will know to go to work to increase the life of their belts or find out what is causing it to wear out sooner than it should.

For information will say that the belt manufacturer claims that rivets do not add any strength to a lap and the majority of them advise against the use of rivets, however from information gained from three mills the practically men claim that the laps do not come apart as badly when they are riveted. This is the case with either water-proof or common cement is used. On further questioning the men that even when water proof cement is used the laps begin to curl at the feather edge and the rivets seem to retard this somewhat.

For information we will state that I have a record of three years from two mills which show a consumption of 1.45 feet per loom per year 1921. The belts from this mill are practically 14 feet long.

Then the life of the loom belt practically 10 years in that mill. However 1920 records show practically double this number of feet per loom per year which would of course be five years as the life of a belt.

You can readily see that when the

records were started it caused a great reduction in the consumption of belts, therefore these two records are probably not correct, insofar as the actual life of the loom belts. One of these mills had a dirt floor under the weave room and the looms were driven from below. This mill used more belting than another mill of practically the same number of looms which were also driven from below which had a wooden floor for the basement.

Q-13. How many shuttles per loom per year?

A-13. This question of course is indefinite because the width of looms which generally regulate the speed, style of loom, staple of goods and many other items enter into the life of the shuttle, however we have a record of a weave room containing between three and four thousand looms altogether. The majority of these looms are on sheetings, shirtings and drills.

These styles range from 155 to 170 picks per minute, all these reports put together show an average for the year 1920 of 1.21 shuttles per loom per year. For the year 1921 the shuttles per loom per year averaged 1.2.

Q-14. Why do pick cams wear out?

A-14. We have no definite information gathered from any records which have been kept but the inquiries state that the balancing of the pick ball is the principal cause of the pick cams wearing out. One overseer stated that he took charge of a room where the cams were wearing out badly and upon investigation found that most of the fixers had moved the pick cams nearer the frames of the loom in order to decrease the leverage on the pick ball, which of course, gave a more powerful stroke to the picker sticks. This gave such a sudden stroke that it was impossible to prevent the pick balls from bouncing and wearing out the cam behind the pick point.

This however was an extreme case, the majority of cams which wear is

(Continued on Page 10.)

## Improved Dobby Chain



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Rice Dobby Chain Co.  
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Send Us Your Order To-day

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The "AMERICAN" is also the only Cotton Exchange in the country whose contracts call for delivery to be made in the ten most advantageously located cities of the South in addition to New York. The great value of this plan is too apparent to require detailed comment here.

After a little over two years the "AMERICAN" has achieved exactly that which THE LARGEST COTTON EXCHANGE IN AMERICA had accomplished at the end of its twenty-third year, the memberships on the "AMERICAN" selling today for the same price as those on the older exchange sold at that time.

The volume of business transacted on the floor of the "AMERICAN" daily, weekly and monthly has made the marvelous increase of OVER 3,000 per cent in just two years, proving beyond all dispute that the Exchange is fully meeting a long felt commercial need.

The "AMERICAN" owns and occupies its own office building in the financial center of New York City, and in addition to being self-supporting is even now making substantial net profits—and remember only a good beginning has been made.

CHARTERED by the State of New York, efficiently guided by officials whose many years' practical experience with every phase of cotton, from planting to manufacturing, gives them mature executive judgment, and embracing numerous active members of proven capacity and trustworthiness as brokers, THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE is deserving of the support of all who are interested in Cotton.

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Any of the Members of THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE, Inc., listed below will be glad to open up negotiations with Mill Owners, Planters, Merchants and Cotton Factors with reference to handling their "Hedges" in any amounts from ten bales up on a marginal basis of TEN DOLLARS per bale. These firms will also furnish FREE Weekly Market Letters, and gladly give the highest Banking and Commercial Ratings.

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*(These firms are members of The American Cotton Exchange Clearing Association, Inc.)*



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**Napping**—Canton Flannels, Osnaburgs, Sheetings.

**Dyeing**—Light or Dark shades (direct colors.)

**Manufacturing**—Seamed Sheets and Pillow Cases.

*We Solicit your Business*

**Weavers Sectional Meeting S. T. A.**  
(Continued from Page 8.)

caused by the pick ball bouncing and anything done to the loom to make the pick ball lie down on the cam during the pick will reduce this wear.

Q.—15. What is the best temperature and relative humidity for good running work?

A.—15. Information compiled from the records of four mills operating on sheetings and print cloth. We find that the overseers claim that a temperature of not less than 78 degrees with 9 to 10 grs. vapor to the cubic foot of air gives them the best running work.

For information will say that the relative humidity is very misleading to a mill man who has not made a rather extensive study of the same. For example 80 deg. dry bulb with 77 deg. wet bulb will give 85% rel. humidity and 9.2 grs. vapor to the cu. ft. of air. How the average overseer knows when he gets 9 or 10 grs. of vapor in his room that his weaving will run well, but when you tell him that he should have 85% rel. humidity it is confusing because you can get 85% rel. humidity with the dry bulb down as low as 60 deg. in the winter time and the overseer knows that 85% rel. humidity with the dry bulb at 60 deg. his weaving would not run well at all.

Therefore in the discussion would it not be well for us to discuss grs. of vapor to the cu. ft. of air; then if we found out that a certain number of grains per cu. ft. is best for certain grades of weaving it would be up to the overseer to get the grs. per cu. ft. by turning on the heat in the winter time, or by opening windows or cutting off humidifiers in the summer time. It do not mean to say that those are the only two things to do, but merely give them as an illustration. It takes temperature to hold humidity suspended in the air and if you can't get enough grs. of vapor in the winter time when all your humidifiers are working properly it is very likely because the dry bulb is not high enough, therefore you should turn on the heat to raise the dry bulb and this will give you more grs. of vapor and of course a higher percentage of relative humidity.

Q.—16 At what temperature is the best to boil sizing? And how long should it boil?

A.—16. The boiling point of water is 212 deg. at level and less than this at points higher than sea level. It is possible to raise the temperature in an open kettle higher than 212 deg., because the starch added to the water makes a thicker solution which retains the heat and enables the temperature to be raised to practically the same temperature of the steam which you are cooking with.

The information which we have does not state what is the best temperature to boil sizing therefore we can only tell you what the mills are doing from the records which we have. We found that when the steam is well trapped before entering the kettle of cooked size which had the steam cut off at five o'clock in the afternoon retained a heat of

200 deg. until 8 o'clock that night, and did not fall below 175 deg. during the night, we also found that by putting a few pounds of tallow in the size kettle after the stirrers are stopped will cause the size to keep well all night. The tallow forms a skim over the kettle of size and seems to keep it sweet and fresh. The tallow of course mixes with the vat in the morning when the steam is turned on.

Q.—17. At what temperature should the size be kept in the size vat at the slasher?

A.—17. We find quite a diversity of opinion and cannot give you any definite answer, some mills claim that they are getting more weight in the warp with the sizing kept at 180 deg. than they do when running at a higher temp. the sizing boiling hard in the vat. As a matter of fact I have not been able to find the sizing in any mills vat which was boiling. The highest temperature which we have been able to find was 200 deg. I do not believe the size was boiling but was jumping caused from the jets of steam coming out of the pipes. It was impossible to get over 200 deg. as the size would be thrown out of the vat, therefore we think it is a mistake to say that the size boils in the size vat.

Q.—18. This question of course means that you must state the speed of your slasher or the inches per minute passing through the slasher and the number of ends in the set and the size of the yarn. We can give you information from mills we have asked to keep this record and the results are from records kept on 9 or 10 slashers, all on 30's warp, this warp going to sheetings and print cloth.

The slashers were putting through 75 to 85 yarns per minute, while running warps of 3,100 ends. The steam on fair days ranged from 5 to 6 pounds and on cloudy days from 7 to 10 pounds.

Another record shows 2,600 ends using an average of 7 pounds of steam in fair weather and 10 pounds in cloudy weather. These reports give you the two variations which represent the highest and lowest steam pressure. On the slashers running 3,100 ends they claim that they can get along very nicely with three and four pounds of steam while running warps with 2,200 to 2,400 ends.

Q.—19. Explain the difference in 20-fluidity and 30-fluidity starch?

A.—19. We will ask if there is a starch man in the house who can intelligently answer this question.

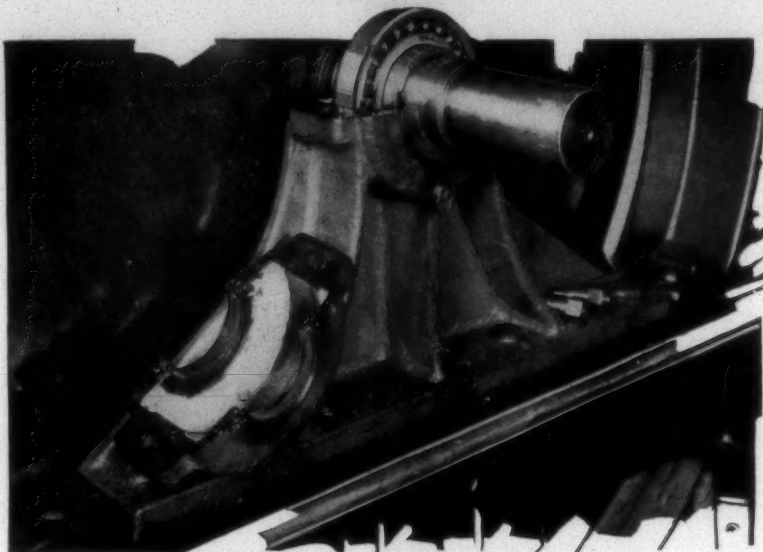
**Venezuela Purchasing Fine Cotton Goods.**

Imports of high-grade cotton goods, khakis, and palm beach cloths from the United States and of drills from England and Spain are being made at La Guaira. Also a limited import trade in cotton knit underwear and hosiery from the United States and England is in progress. Stocks of cheap cotton goods are steadily diminishing, and it is generally conceded six months will elapse before normal buying conditions for cotton goods will prevail. (Vice Consul S. J. Fletcher, La Guaira.)





**SKF**



## Ball Bearings Maintain Proper Card Setting Despite Belt Pull

THE weight of the main cylinder of a cotton card soon causes wear in the lower half of a plain-bearing bushing and this wear extends up the drive side of the bearing, showing that belt pull plays an important part in producing it. If the card is set in the easiest way—that is with the belts off—this wear causes an entire change in the fine setting when the machine is started—and consequent impairment of the work. It also permits the cylinder to cock, endangering the clothing when running; also causing uneven finish when grinding the wires.


Cards equipped with **SKF** marked self-

aligning ball bearings are practically wearproof—once a setting is made it is *maintained* accurately in every day operation. Added to this is the fact that considerable power is saved, starting is made easy, lubrication bills decreased fully 80% and the life of the card clothing is increased. Many mills are not only lessening their power problem but are greatly bettering the quality and increasing the quantity of their output by using ball-bearing equipped cards.

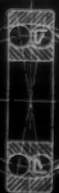
Write to our engineering department for further information.

## THE SKAYEF BALL BEARING COMPANY

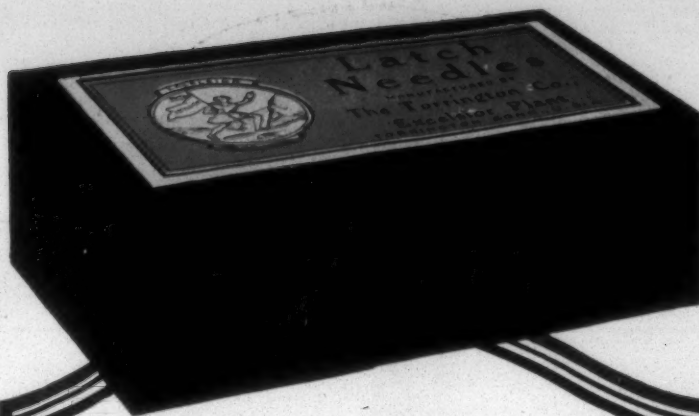
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# Knit Goods Section

## McCullough Answers Jobbers Relative to Terms.

John Nash McCullough, secretary of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, has given out the following statement in regard to demands for terms of 2 per cent, 10 days, 60 extra:

"The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers has had it very forcibly brought to their attention that the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association are conducting a very vigorous campaign in order to secure terms on a pre-war basis of 2 per cent 10, 60 extra. Furthermore, by innuendo, it has been implied that this association approved of these terms being quoted to the jobbers.

"This is absolutely untrue. At a meeting of the jobbers committee of both the Southern Association and the Wholesale Knit Goods Buyers' Association, a committee of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers informed these people they would make no such recommendations—that if any recommendations were made whatsoever, they would be for 2 per cent 10, net 30.

"The jobbers state that it is an established fact they are an economic link in the chain of distribution, and therefore a necessity to both the retailer and the manufacturer.

"The necessity to the retailer is extremely doubtful today, in view of the fact that practically every mill selling the retail trade has increased its business from 100 to 150 per cent over last year, while the mill selling the jobber shows a decrease for the first four months of this year in their sales.

"The chairman of our terms committee, Mr. Oberlaender, has very tersely stated that the mills are selling merchandise, and not terms. "For any member of this association, who has been selling 2 per cent 10, 30 extra, to attempt to give 2 per cent 10, 60 extra, is to court economic failure and the bankruptcy court, for if he is to comply with these terms, he must first, in order to secure himself properly, double his capital, and this is impossible at the present time.

"The jobber seems to lose sight of the fact that the manufacturer must exist, or he cannot live, and yet he is proposing terms and conditions that have proven to be the most disastrous weapon in our economic sphere. If he devoted his time and energy to a reduction of his own terms, conditions would be better

both for the manufacturer and the jobber.

"The greatest complaint of the jobber today is the fact that distressed goods are being thrown upon the jobber. The basic cause for distressed goods can be attributed to terms that are lengthy and unbalanced economically.

"The manufacturer who attempts to sell on a basis of 2 per cent, 10, 60 extra, will make up a given amount of goods, and ship some of them to his jobber. The balance remains on his shelf. If he must wait seventy days for money with which to pay his ever occurring and inexorable yarn bills and payroll, he will be forced to dump upon the market in the form of salvaged and distressed goods some of his merchandise, in order that he himself can exist. This, in turn, is bound to cause the jobber trouble.

"The terms committee of this association pleads with its members not to increase their terms, but, instead, to shorten them to a reasonable economic basis, preferably, net cash; but, in the event of that being unobtainable, not more than 2 per cent, 10, net 30.

"To quote the words of the chairman of our terms committee, whose success cannot be doubted or denied: 'A frank expression now will

## Guard Prevents Overthrow in Knitting.

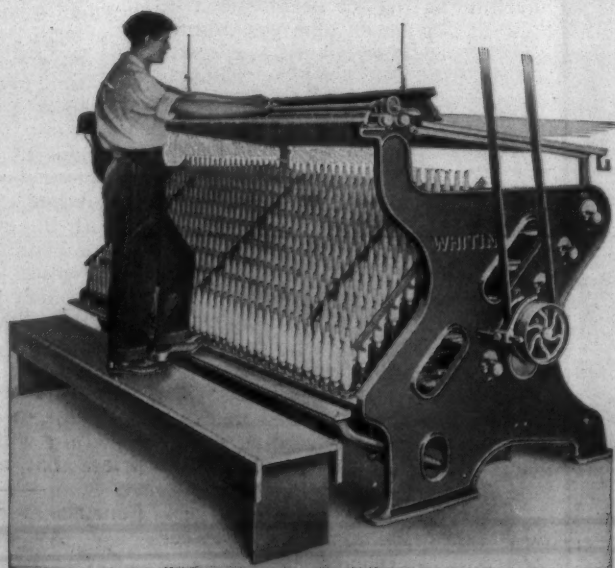
A device for preventing the needles of knitting machines from being carried beyond the lower point of the stitch-cam when the loops are drawn, has been developed in a Massachusetts mill and has recently been patented.

In the same groove and below the needle, is a guard having a butt and a spring stem bent sufficiently to cause the guard to have frictional engagement with the two sides of the needle slot. A cam providing a very low angled cam path is used for raising the friction overthrow guard toward the elevated needle. There is no down throw cam required for this guard. When the guard is forced up any distance, say 1-16 of an inch, it will remain in this position until pressed down again by the needle, on its retracting stroke, coming in contact therewith.

As the needles moves down to draw the loop, the speed of the needle, due to the steep angle of the stitch cam is very great, and without some restraint the needle generally overshoots the lower point of the stitch cam, the drag of the yarn not being sufficient to prevent this. With the new guard, however, the

## WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

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TEXTILE MACHINERY



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### Long-Chain Quilling Machines

FOR

### Colored, Bleached and Mercerized Yarns

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## Latch Needles

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*Makers of "CAW" Brand Needles*

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Makers of

**Two-Thread Elastic Lock Stitch Looper**

**Also Attachments**

for changing our  
single stitch  
loopers into the  
two - thread  
loopers.



friction guard having been advanced in the needle groove to a position higher than the lowermost movement of the needle, the needle on its retracing or downward stroke will come in contact with the guard just before it reaches its extreme retracted position. The friction guard will be moved downward by the needle, both now being under restraint because of the friction bend of the guard working on the wall of the needle slot. Enough friction is applied to the guard to prevent any overthrow of the needle, which otherwise would take place.

When the needle has reached its lowest point it rises again in the usual way without having any special restraint applied, as on its upstroke the needle is free to move away from the guard until the needle has retracted near to its lowest point again, where it contacts with the friction guard, and is prevented from having any overthrow movement. After the needle has forced the guard downward the guard may remain in that position for any desired part of the stroke or movement of the needle cams.

By this overthrow guard the only wear or upsetting action that occurs takes place or upsetting effect has shortened the guard and the needle stem by 1.32 of an inch there is still 1.32 of an inch margin left for movement of the guard by the needle in contact with it in the final part of the downward movement of the needle. In this way the overthrow of the needle will be barred just as effectually as if there had been no wear on the needle or guard. In the case of an ordinary fixed overthrow guard cam or plate, wear or upsetting to any degree will permit the needle to overthrow to exactly the extent of the reduction of the contacting surface due to wear.

A plate or guard cam of the common fixed construction receives about 71,500 blows on one spot in a machine having 260 needle and running at 275 revolutions per minute, and the ordinary overthrow guard device must be reset by hand to compensate for the wear. The improved guard, being an instrument individual to one needle, receives but 275 blows per minute and the wear and upsetting effect is greatly reduced or practically eliminated and whatever wear occurs is automatically compensated for.

For skein winding the attachment is equipped with a pig tail, either steel or porcelain. For back-winding, cop winding, etc., it is equipped with a porcelain tension spring. Instructions are furnished in every case by which any ordinary mechanic can apply the attachment on any make of winding machine.

### New Lines Balbraggan Underwear Opened.

A number of manufacturers of balbraggan underwear opened their spring lines for 1923 on Tuesday of this week, in accordance with a meeting recently held in Utica. Other manufacturers reported that it would be later in the week before they could show their new lines, in order that they might have an opportunity of seeing what the rest of the trade was able to do on the price question.

portunity of seeing what the rest of the trade was able to do on the price question.

The general trend of the market for next spring, present indications show, will be upward, although it is expected that a few houses will open 1923 bales at \$5.50 a dozen, which was the figure for the present season. Others will range up as high as \$6 or a little more for six pound union suits because of the advance in cotton prices, which have risen about 70 per cent since last July. It is figured that to be consistent with present yarn prices, six pound bales should be offered at \$6.25 a dozen, but many mills are quoting lower rates in expectation of lower yarn prices later this year.

Buyers are now coming into the market for fall goods, but so far they have objected strenuously to the new prices, which show advances of 10 to 15 per cent over openings. Sellers are firm, however, and their attitude is that their prices are necessitated by advancing material costs, so that if the buyer will not operate now at high prices, the sellers are willing to wait until later in the season when demand must increase as short supplies require replenishment.

Some prices indicative of the general market are: twelve pound fleece two piece garments, \$6.50 a dozen; eleven pound cotton ribbed two piece garments, \$6.25; eighteen pound wool union suits, \$32; twelve pound worsted union suits, \$37.50 a dozen.

### Hosiery Mills Producing Goods Only On Orders.

There is almost no advance production of hosiery under way, and mills are operating only as they have orders on hand. Buyers are not in the market, largely because of advancing prices, and also because they have substantial stocks on hand. Some cotton hosiery is being sold in small quantities for spot delivery at present prices, but for the most part buyers are holding off in hope of lower prices. Negligible orders are being placed for silk hosiery for women, but men's silk hose are not moving. Artificial silk half hose are being bought at prices around \$4 a dozen.

With the market in its present inactive conditions, mills are giving no attention to lines for next season. The jobbers hold substantial stocks that they have been unable to sell, and they are showing no interest in next season. Mills feel that late in August or in September will be the best time to open new lines, hoping that they will then be able to quote prices that will tempt buyers.

### Fourteen Needle Group of Hosiery Association to Meet.

The subject of mill costs will be one of the most important matters to come before the meeting of the Fourteen Needle Group of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers to be held July 21 at Reading, Pa. John Nash McCullaugh, secretary of the association, will submit a report covering underwear costs. This re-



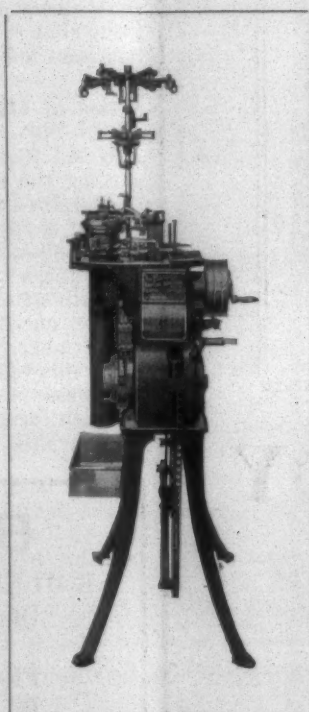
# BANNER

FULL AUTOMATIC

## HOSIERY MACHINES

Speed  
Simplicity

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All  
Sizes



Production  
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All  
Guages

We are now prepared to make prompt deliveries on two new modles, the *Banner Spring Beard Needle* and the *Banner Split-Foot* machines, built in sizes 3 1-4" 3 1-2" and 3 3-4", either 48 or 54 guage.

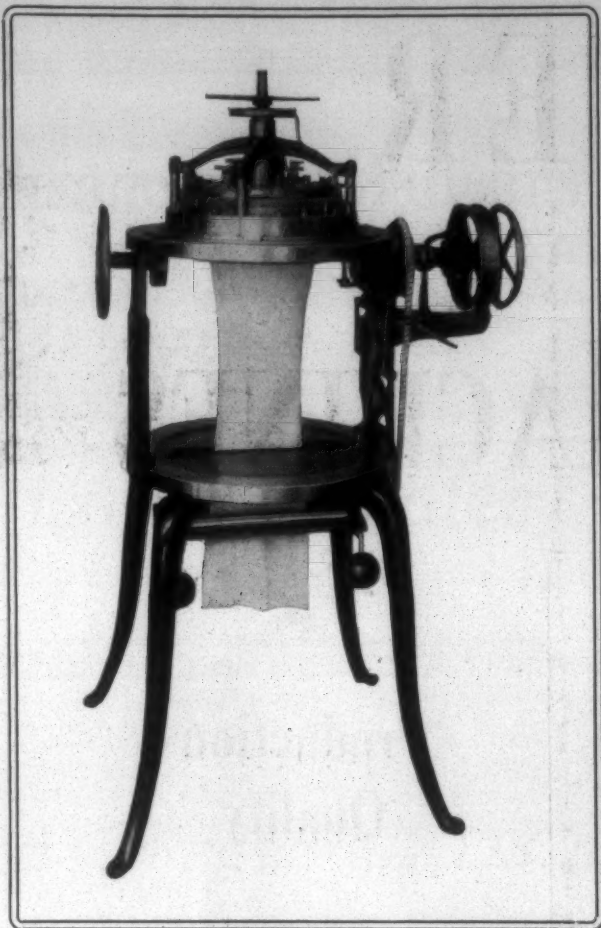
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PAWTUCKET, R. I.

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## BRINTON BODY MACHINES

*Plain or Automatic*

Built in all sizes up to 24 inches.  
In all cuts up to 14 needles per inch.

You owe it to yourself to investigate this machine.

Samples, prices and particulars on request.

We also build hosiery ribbers and knitters, with all modern improvements, and various other circular machines for all classes of knit goods.

**H. BRINTON COMPANY**

Philadelphia

Pennsylvania

port will relative especially to costs ed is flax, whose tearing capacity systems for the small knitting mills. dropped from 19.7 to 4.83 grams.

The associations' work to perfect a uniform contract for the hosiery and underwear trades is making good progress and it is planned to hold in the near future, a conference between the knitters and spinners to discuss this point.

### Outerwear Lines for 1923 Nearly All Opened Now.

Knitter outerwear lines are nearly all opened now, at prices about 10 per cent over 1922, but buyers are not paying much attention to the offerings, contending that they will not pay the advances. Little interest is being shown in fall goods now, although some sellers report orders for novelty merchandise for women when prices are low enough. Bathing suit lines at levels about 10 per cent above this year's prices are being shown, but so far little buying has been done.

### Action of Light on Textile Fabrics.

Recent German experiments regarding the action of light on textile fabrics showed that while in the case of wool fabrics no appreciable action takes place, the lighting of silk fibers reduces the tearing strength of silk after 25 hours' exposure one-third and the extensibility nearly two-thirds. Cotton fibers showed an even greater sensitiveness to light, the tearing strength dropping from 5.8 grams to 1.9 grams. The fiber most affect-

ed is flax, whose tearing capacity dropped from 19.7 to 4.83 grams. (Trade Commissioner H. D. Butler, London, England.)

### Jobbers Review Market Situation.

"The net results of six months' operations are very widely said to have shown that the wholesaler is holding his own and through maximum sales activity and closer supervision of expenses, maintained his position, although not with satisfactory earnings. Members of the association have had six months of hard trading, bending every effort toward selling merchandise so that through the maintenance of a large volume of sales, the percentage of overhead expense might be kept down. Better things are confidently expected for the last six months of the year."

This summary of conditions in the jobbing trade is given by Thomas A. Fernley, in the periodical market service letter of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

The letter says:

### Wash Goods Prospects.

"It is generally reported that lines of wash goods will be fairly complete for showing to the managers of the cotton piece goods department of members of the association by the time of the mid-year meeting on Tuesday, July 18, at the Waldorf, New York.

"In fine wash goods, it is believed that price of cotton will have less of an effect upon the price of the goods per yard than on the heavier fab-

## BUDD PRODUCTS

### BOILER FRONTS

Buckstays  
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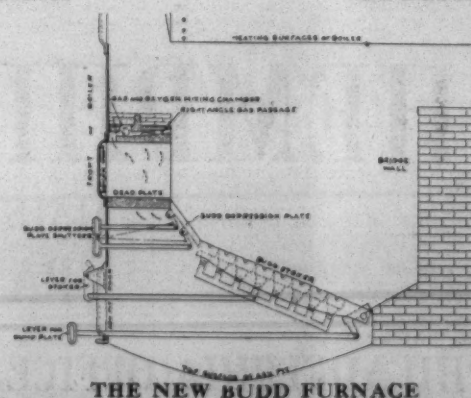
### GRATES

Budd Stationary  
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### Pin Hole Grates

Budd Dumping  
Grates  
Budd Stationary Circle Grates  
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E. S. Player, Manager Greenville, S.C. office



ries where a more pronounced effect must take place on account of the heavier weight of the goods.

"Indications are still lacking as to the fabrics which will be in demand for spring, 1923, many factors denying that they have definite ideas in this direction.

"It is said that many of the converters have partly covered themselves on fine yarn gray goods and are moderately prepared for book-ing business.

#### Outlines Gingham Situation.

"Many inquiries have been received with respect to the probable date of the pricing of 1923 gingham and the prospect with respect to the price basis.

"While theories were propounded in the market several months ago to the effect that lower prices would be made, the same wholesalers who discussed this question then ventured to predict lower prices have now been led by the stronger cotton market, the shortage of production and the general movement of gingham from distributors' stocks, to express their present opinion of continued strength in gingham prices.

One line of gingham for spring 1923, has been offered to the trade upon a tentative price basis, the orders being firm if at the price basis mentioned and subject to confirmation if higher or lower.

"One of the leading commission merchants interested in gingham told your secretary that their advance sales for spring, 1923, are remarkable, and continuing, said: 'There is not any question in my mind at all but what we will have an excellent demand for the better made gingham. This demand, however, will not be so great that it will permit a lot of mills to continue making gingham, who never, in the first place, should have gone into this class of business.'

"The leading interest in gingham continues under strike conditions and in view of the uncertainty of the time of the ending the strike and of the other conflicting conditions, it does not seem possible to secure any authoritative information at this time either as to the date of naming prices or as to the trend.

"Commission merchants interested only through operation of the works in gingham declare that the price

situation is strong and scout the idea of a lower basis.

"Stocks of imported gingham continue to be offered by second hands who apparently made purchases abroad in confident hope of disposing of the goods at a profit.

#### Tissue Selling.

"The great popularity of tissues during the past season has led to the prompt purchase of one leading line which has been offered and considerable confidence is expressed in these and other tissues by the buyers.

#### Denims Improved

"There has probably been no commodity handled by our members which has had wider price changes during the past two years than denims, suffering a price decline of about 70 per cent and showing a recovery to date of 50 per cent above the low point.

"Improved conditions are noted in denim sales and in the sales of work clothing generally.

#### Bleached Goods.

"Bleached goods are said to be selling at first hands on a basis of less than cost of replacement figuring print cloths on the basis of the current cotton market.

"Movement of the goods, however, is said to be slow.

#### Wide Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow Cases.

"Purchase of wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases by the wholesalers has been on a conservative basis, although some protection has been accorded by a return of pre-war selling conditions.

Several sellers of popular priced lines have recently made a slight reduction in price with a view to inducing greater movement of the merchandise.

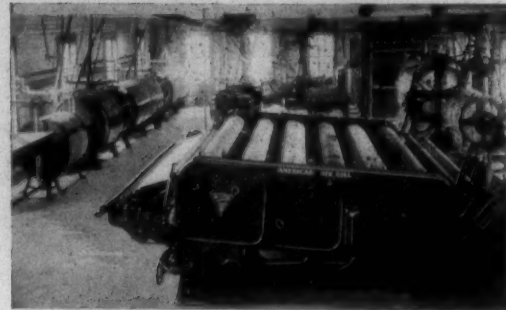
#### Percales.

"The movement of percales has been quite satisfactory and many wholesalers express the view that the goods are priced on a basis which will lead to continued buying by the consumer, particularly in view of the attractive designs and the high color work represented in printers' offerings.

"Based on present gray goods prices it is claimed by sellers that the goods do not show a profit.

"One factor stated that it was only through operation of the works on a 100 per cent production basis

## THE AMERICAN MILL VILLAGE LAUNDRY



A general view of a typical American Mill Village Laundry installed by The American Laundry Machinery Company.

Happy, willing operators produce more per man per hour. Secure this advantage for your mill and added profit for yourself by putting an American Mill Village Laundry to work for your employes.

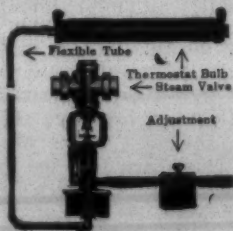
### The American Laundry Machinery Company

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Send me the complete details about American Mill Village Laundries for Textile Mills. It is understood this involves no obligation to myself.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

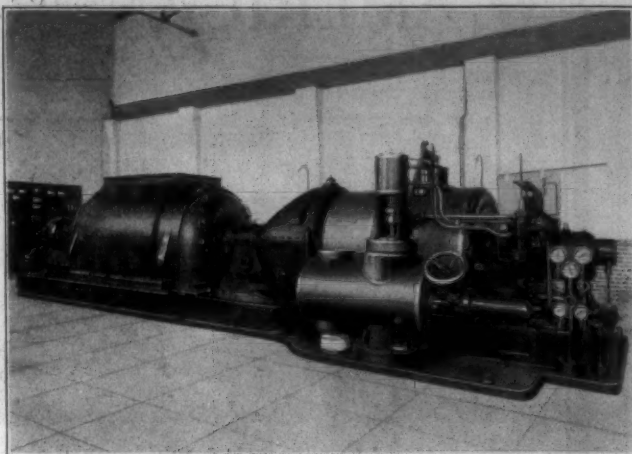
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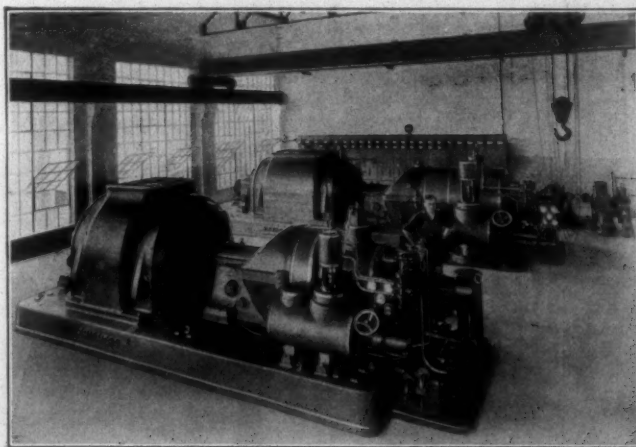
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STEAM TURBINES - STEAM ENGINES  
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PUMPING ENGINES  
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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. U.S.A.

that it was in any way possible to continue present prices.

"Reluctance was expressed, however, for any change from these prices, particularly in view of the several attempts during the past 18 months to get a better price and of the slowing up effect of such advances.

#### Napped Goods.

"The opinion prevails that manufacturers are well booked up on napped goods and that conditions of scarcity depend upon the demand of the consumer and retailer for these lines as the season opens.

"Many wholesalers who reached a satisfactory price basis in February-March cooperated with the manufacturers by placing a certain percentage of their business and now express themselves well satisfied with their action.

"The strength of the napped goods situation would seem to provide a means for sale without a loss on some well known ticketed brands which were ordered in January and then placed on memo, but later confirmed at the opening fall prices.

"Losses will also probably be experienced, however, if any of the merchandise was sold by the wholesaler based upon the expectation of a lower price when the goods were placed on memo.

#### Mill Costs vs. Market Prices.

"Primary market conditions appear to be firming up gradually but with some degree of certainty.

"Commission merchants and selling agents are desirous of advancing prices to satisfy the manufacturers' higher costs on account of the increased cost of raw material, but at the same time they desire to avoid advancing prices to such an extent as to lessen consumption and thereby again force mill curtailment.

"Commission merchants interested in heavy cotton goods declare that they do not know what the future course must be with respect to prices (because they find that wages are on a basis of \$2.65 against the pre-war rate of \$1.00 and that based on this schedule of wages and cotton at the present price, sales are being made at less than the cost of replacement.

"They also stated that if some of the Eastern mills show a profit the first six months of this year, it will be only because of purchases of cotton at a low price.

"Some manufacturers suggest that mill curtailment may result if relief is not forthcoming in the form of lower price cotton and a lower wage cost.

"Sellers who are facing this stronger situation, declare that the real test of whether or not higher prices can be secured, lies with the consumers and not primarily with the distributing trade.

"They argue that the distributing trade while admittedly reluctant to pay higher prices, will nevertheless, naturally participate in the movement of merchandise at higher prices if the consumer will take the goods.

"Wholesalers consulted with respect to this attitude toward higher prices feel that while many consumers are probably in a better position to purchase conservatively than a year ago yet with lower sal-

aries and wages and with strike conditions in various sections of the country active consumer support to higher prices will be lacking.

"Salesmen for members of the association report, however, that their retail customers generally are realizing that prices may have to be higher.

"Due to the strength of the cotton market there has been a fair movement of gray goods and mills have been disinclined to accept orders for other than nearby delivery.

"On some constructions on which the mills can secure thoroughly satisfactory profits they are willing to sell ahead more freely but otherwise sales are being restricted to not more than sixty days ahead.

"Well posted gray goods men declare that nothing but a decided reaction in the cotton market is liable to change the strong tendency of prices."

#### Selling Cotton Goods in South Africa.

The greater part of the cotton goods sold in South Africa is imported by 25 or 30 large firms, the most important of which have branches in all principal cities where stocks are kept and from which numerous salesmen travel throughout the country. These importers, who are mostly British, are also wholesalers, and some maintain retail departments. These firms have their own buyers, agents, and shippers in London through whom they purchase both British and Continental goods.

The question of credits is not so difficult in South Africa as in many other countries, owing to the large number of strong firms whose commercial rating is very high. The terms are often arranged by such firm's branch or buyer in London and the manufacturer, and it is not unusual for the manufacturer to run a current or open account with some of the well-known firms. Many purchases by merchants are also made on terms of 30, 60 and 90 days from the arrival of the documents, depending on the reliability of the firms and the class of goods. Any terms whereby the burden of the financial arrangement falls upon the importer in this market are not favorably received, particularly at the present time when through the general economic depression prevailing in South Africa trade is dull and capital turnover not frequent. American cotton-goods exporters should have no difficulty in obtaining the credit rating of South African firms as well-known international mercantile agencies have offices in all the important cities of the Union and there are two or three South African banks which have branches in New York.

The bulk of the cotton goods imported into South Africa comes from the United Kingdom. During the year 1920, which was the peak, cotton piece goods imported were valued at \$27,851,000, of which British imports were valued at \$24,758,000 and imports from the United States at \$765,000. Shirting specialties particularly are monopolized by Manchester.—Commerce Report.



# Southern Railway System

Announces

## Greatly Reduced Round Trip Fares

— For —

SUMMER SEASON, 1922

### Take Your Choice

Week-end fares, Sunday excursion fares, Summer excursion fares,  
Special excursion fares to Atlantic City and Niagara Falls

#### Atlantic City and Other Jersey Seashore Resorts

Dates sale via Sou. & P. R. R.  
June 28th, July 18, August 1st  
and 15th.

Date sale via Sou. & B. & O.  
July 6th, 12th and 26th, August  
9th and 23rd.

#### Niagara Falls via Wash- ington or Philadelphia

Dates sale via Sou. & B. & O.  
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August 10th and 24th.

Dates sale via Sou. P. R. R.  
July 5th and 19th, August 2nd  
and 16th and 30th.

### TICKETS GOOD FOR 18 DAYS

Tickets good for stop-overs on return trip at Washing-  
ton, Baltimore, Buffalo and Philadelphia

### Week-End Excursion Fares

On sale Friday nights, Saturday and Sunday mornings to Seashore  
Resorts and Western North Carolina Resorts.

Tickets good until following Monday and Tuesday (Exception  
tickets to Western North Carolina sold Saturday and Sunday morn-  
ing, good return until following Monday).

### Sunday Excursion Fares

TO

### Norfolk, Wilmington and Morehead City

These tickets are on sale Saturday nights and Sunday mornings  
from Salisbury, High Point, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham,  
Raleigh, Princeton and all intermediate stations. Good returning  
Sunday night. Not good in sleeping or Parlor cars.

### SPEND SUNDAY AT THE SEASHORE

### Summer Excursion Fares

— TO —

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Mountains, Springs and Seashore.

Tickets on sale daily, final limit October 31st, 1922.

Stop-overs permitted in both directions.

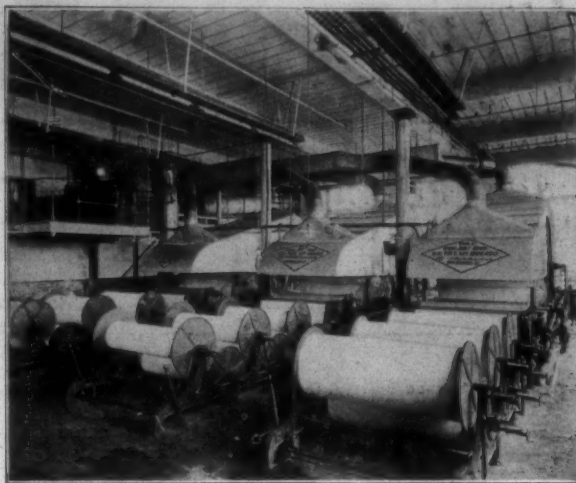
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Excellent Service—Courtesy—Convenient Schedules.

Write for Beautiful Southern Railway Summer Resort Booklet and  
Other Literature.

For Further Information Call on Southern Railway Ticket Agents or  
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Pat. R. O. Pickens

## Improve Your Sizing Methods

Every slasher room has a great amount of heat and  
moisture in it, due to the sizing of the yarn and its  
proper drying.

Where this moisture and heat is not properly ex-  
hausted, the heat and moisture combined make the  
room almost unbearable to work in, and prevent effi-  
cient and satisfactory results.

All of these faults are overcome and more work and  
better results are obtained when you install

### Pickens Slasher Hoods

- 1—The hood covers both cylinders, including the size-box. This  
causes the yarn to dry more readily than if the hood did not  
extend entirely over all of the slasher apparatus.
- 2—The hood is divided into two compartments by means of a baffle.  
This baffle has a sub-baffle, which is adjustable to suit the va-  
rious conditions under which the hood is worked.
- 3—The hood has a slotted opening over the large cylinder and  
over the size-box. This opening runs the entire width of the hood  
and picks the steam up in a row. As the steam is generated  
in a row it is very clear that this method has advantages over  
any other method.
- 4—Connected to these slots or openings in hood are placed dome-  
shaped connections terminating into 12-inch round pipe or  
larger. Former tests prove that a 12-inch pipe connected  
to each gives more satisfactory results than one 10-inch and 15-  
inch, as used in the two hood system.
- 5—Extending entirely around the hood over size-box is a condensa-  
tion gutter. This catches the condensed steam or vapor and con-  
veys it into one tube, which prevents any water falling on the  
yarn and spoiling the same.
- 6—Hoods are made in sections, numbered consecutively. Any me-  
chanic with a pair of plyers and a screw driver can replace any  
section that wears or rusts out.
- 7—Making the hoods in sections they are very easily shipped and  
erected anywhere. Erection being done by any mechanic.
- 8—All parts being interchangeable, the upkeep is very low.  
Twenty years of experience has enabled us to produce the finest  
and most perfect hood on the market today.

A Demonstration will prove this assertion—

Do you want one?

FULL DETAILS ON REQUEST

R. O. Pickens Slasher Hood Co.  
SPARTANBURG, S. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Every Thursday by  
**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor  
J. M. WOOLLEY.....Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

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Single Copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.  
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

**THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1922**

### The Dye Embargo.

A letter recently sent by Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Company, to consumers of dyestuff contains the following paragraph:

"It is to be hoped that the embargo and license provisions which were eliminated from the tariff bill by the House of Representatives will not be put back. It is also to be hoped that these same provisions now in force under the terms of the emergency tariff bill will be repealed. The removal of these restrictions on importations of coal tar dye would enable us to carry in stock all the dyes needed and to fill your orders promptly at current prices. It would permit us to bring in samples of new products as soon as they are put on the market as well as to provide quantities sufficient for your practical trials. Thus you would be in a position to adopt improvements as quickly as the foreign dye consumer."

That might be so today but what of tomorrow, the tomorrow, when the American manufacturers of dyestuff have been eliminated and the dyestuff industry is again a German monopoly?

The users of dyestuff in the United States are willing to pay enough today to allow the manufacturer of dyestuff to develop so that the industry will in the future be able to supply all the dyestuffs we need.

If a mill has to pay a higher price today or to do without certain colors, it realizes that its competitors are in the same boat and that it makes little difference as the additional price is passed on to the consumer.

The time must not come, when our dyestuff industry is crushed by German competition and the dyestuff situation is again dominated by Germany. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Company are importers of dyestuff and their interests are with the German manufacturers but cotton manufacturers of this country know that it is to our interest to encourage the development of a dyestuff industry in the United States.

### Will Investigate Us.

A resolution providing for a commission to make a comparative study of the textile industry in the North and South was adopted last week by delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, in session at Fall River, Mass.

It would certainly be interesting to review their report when made.

### Harriss, Milliron and Harty.

It will be of interest to the mill men of the South to learn that a new cotton goods brokerage firm has been formed in New York under the name of Harriss, Milliron & Harty all the members of the firm being well and favorably known in the South.

Wm. H. Harriss, the senior member of the firm was until recently connected with the Liberty Textile Corporation and made quite a reputation through his articles on "Cloth Tolerance," which began with an address he delivered before the Southern Textile Association at Charlotte last October. Mr. Harriss has also had long experience as a manufacturer of fancy cotton and silk goods.

Allen L. Milliron was formerly connected with the Textile Mill Supply Company of Charlotte, but during recent years has been with the sales organization of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company.

"Pat" Harty, originally from Charlotte, N. C., resigned a responsible position with the New York office of the Cannon Mills in order to enter the new organization.

Harriss, Milliron & Harty has established offices at 350 Broadway, New York, and combining as they do unusual experience in textile with energy and high character, we predict a bright future for them.

### Automobiles From Greenville to Anderson.

In publishing the notice last week relative to the Greenville men carrying members of the Southern Textile Association from Greenville to Anderson and return on July 21st, we stated that the cars would leave the Piedmont Hotel at 7:30 a. m., whereas we meant to say Imperial Hotel.

Those who intend to attend the meeting of the Weaver's Division at Anderson, S. C., on July 21st, can reach Greenville on the night of July 20, and through the courtesy of the Greenville men named last week, be carried by automobile to Anderson in time to reach there before the meeting.

In addition to those named last week Richard Osteen of the Poe Mills will carry four men in his car.

The Greenville automobiles will leave the Imperial Hotel promptly at 7:30 a. m., July 21st, and any superintendent or overseer except Greenville men, will be welcome to a seat in any of the cars.

### Union Bleaching and Finishing Co.

New York, July 10.

Mr. David Clark,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

Just before leaving home Saturday I read your last week's issue which had just come and now embrace the first opportunity of writing to heartily endorse your leading editorial.

I have given of late considerable thought to the possibility of immigration to the South of the riff-raff of Europe which has been making the life of some of the Eastern textile people nothing much short of hell itself. I have always reached just the conclusion you now state, that the best way to keep them out of the South is for our own people to run them out in no uncertain manner as soon as they begin to show up.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter recently published a letter from me, without stating its authorship, which letter was copied by the Journal of Commerce. In it I stated, and I believe most Southern people would agree with me, that I would rather see the South stand still industrially or even go backward if the price of expansion had to be the coming there of such people as I have described.

If you will be as watchful for such a movement and give warning of it as you were in the handling of the Child Labor Law, you would earn and deserve the lasting gratitude of every employer of labor in

the South and, in fact, also of the Southern workingman himself.

Yours very truly,

JNO. W. ARRINGTON.

### Does Not Welcome New England Operatives.

Clark Pub. Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Dear Mr. Clark:

Just a few lines to thank you for the editorial on New England operatives in Southern mills. I think that all Southerners ought to take off their hat to you for the stand you have taken for we do not want them in our mills.

We do not only boast that we are pure Anglo-Saxon but we are and we aim to remain so God being our helper. Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,

S. I. DAY,

Overseer Cloth Room.

Covington Mills, Ga.

### To Members of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina.

Gentlemen:

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, a resolution was passed endorsing the Southern Textile Association, and urging the cotton mill employers to co-operate with this Association by sending, at their expense, their superintendents and overseers to the meeting of this Association.

Mr. J. D. Hammett, President of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, wrote the following after attending a meeting of the Southern Textile Association:

"The Annual meetings are instructive and interesting, and do much good along technical lines;—yet the greatest good for the industry, as I see it, is to gather the men in a social way and have them become friends, trusting and respecting each other and eliminating to a large extent any narrow, selfish disposition that may exist among any of them. The Sectional, or as I think, a better description, the departmental, meetings that are held from time to time must, of necessity, be of great value to the men, and consequently to the industry, and I am convinced the corporation that does not insist on attending these meetings at the expense of the corporation do not realize the value there is to the industry in these meetings."

Very truly yours,

HUNTER MARSHALL, JR.  
Secy.

### Cotton Growing in Ceylon Progressing.

The Ceylon Department of Agriculture is experimenting in cotton culture. Seed for planting is distributed free, and the purchase of cotton is guaranteed American Upland with 690 pounds in 1921-22. Seed cotton per acre led all other cottons in yield. Cambodia gave 622 pounds and Sea Island 593. Colombo mill encouraged by the experiments is planting 400 acres with cotton. (Consul Marshall M. Vance, Colombo.)



## Personal News

R. F. Jackson has recently changed position as roller coverer from Camperdown Mills of Greenville, S. C., to Clinton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

J. H. Askew, overseer, slashing and drawing-in at the Adams Cotton Mill, Maco, Ga., has been on a visit to his brother at Langdale, Ala.

E. R. Lehmann, formerly of the Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., is now general second hand in carding at Shawmut, Ala.

J. D. McDuffie formerly of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at Bloomfield Manufacturing Co., Statesville, N. C.

C. L. Howie overseer of weaving at Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C., spent the Fourth in Rock Hill, S. C., with his brother.

Roberts, of Ozark, Ala., has become assistant superintendent of the Prendergast Cotton Mills, Prendergast, Tenn.

J. E. Byars has resigned as overseer of carding at the Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C. to become night superintendent of the Osage Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

C. L. Becknell has resigned as overseer carding at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. T. Knight has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Prendergast Cotton Mills, Prendergast, Tenn., and returned to his former position as overseer of carding at the Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Grady Lackey has been promoted from head fixer to second hand in No. 1 weaving at the Pacolet Manu-

facturing Company, No. 4, New Holland, Ga. It was incorrectly reported last week that Mr. Lackey has been promoted to overseer of weaving at this mill, a position which has been held by W. S. Smith for the past seventeen years.

J. P. Crouch, formerly overseer of the warehouse and waste department at the Unity Spinning Mills, Le Grange, Ga., but who has been farming for some months, is now overseer of the waste department at the Hillside Mills, La Grange, Ga.

### M. C. Sanders, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Manly Calhoun Sanders, of Greenville, S. C., have sent out attractive announcements telling of the arrival of M. C. Sanders, Jr. Mr. Sanders is very well known in Southern mill circles, having handled mill supplies for many years.

## MI- CLEANSER

The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleansor, Deodorizing Scouring & Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

### Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager  
Asheville, N. C.

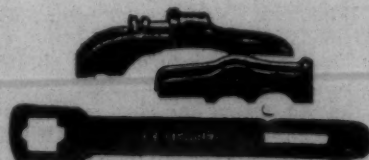
### Hosiery Dyer Wanted.

Hosiery Dyer by leading Southern mill located in Tennessee. Must understand dyeing of silk hosiery, cotton hosiery and heather mixtures. Address Advertisement, No. 525, Care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted.—Shop man. Only first class mechanic thoroughly experienced in mill work, strictly temperate and of good character need apply. Address J. L. King, Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.

## DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

## If It's MOTORS

SEE US

### New and Rebuilt Machines For Sale

Rewinding—Quick Service

### Armature Winding Company

L. F. STRATTON & SONS, PROP.

ESTABLISHED 1907

21-23 W. 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



This Laminar Roving Can is Seamless—It is as smooth as glass, inside and out—Has a strong, turned over top—And it's made of Vul-Cot Fibre—as tough as horn.

Make sure that your order ALWAYS calls for Laminar cans, boxes, barrels, trucks and baskets.

We'll send you our book "Receptacles that Stand the Gaff."

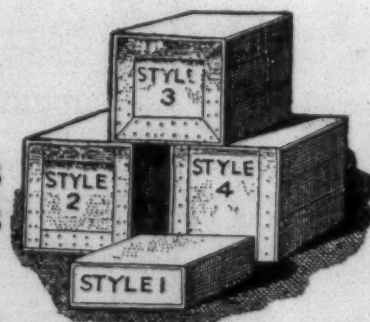
AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY  
Sole proprietors and manufacturers  
New England Dept.: 12 Pearl St., Boston  
C. C. Bell, Vice-Pres.,  
Resident Manager  
Home Office — Wilmington, Delaware.  
Factories at Wilmington and Newark, Del.



## It Makes no Difference

if you do "treat them rough," their scientific construction permits them to stand up and carry your shipments safely.

Hutton & Bourbonnais Company's



Wood Packing Cases

are constructed along the most scientific lines, by expert workmen, from White Pine, North Carolina Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut, in sizes to meet your specific requirements and you need have no fear but what they will carry your shipments safely.

CATALOG ON REQUEST

### Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Manufacturers of  
WOOD PACKING CASES

Hickory

Drawer 330

North Carolina



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Newberry, S. C.**—The Newberry Cotton Mills have paid a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend.

**Newberry, S. C.**—The Oakland Cotton Mills have paid a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

**Newberry, S. C.**—The Molloy Cotton Manufacturing Company has paid a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The Ranlo Manufacturing Company has paid a five per cent semi-annual dividend.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—A semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent has been paid by the Myrtle Mills.

**Clinton, S. C.**—Thos. T. Neary, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is at the Clinton Mills installing an Audiffren Refrigerating Machine for cold water drinking without ice. Another improvement to be made is the erection of a Paige fence around the mills.

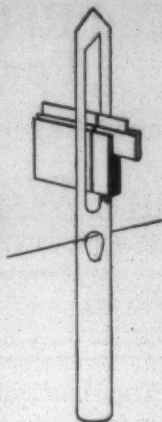
**Calhoun Falls, S. C.**—It is reported that the Calhoun Mill here will be considerably enlarged. The mill now has 25,600 spindles and 600 looms and ocal reports state that the equipment will be increased to 42,000 spindles and 1,000 looms.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—The Standard Knitting Mills here will hereafter be represented at its New York office by J. L. Brownlee, who will act in the capacity of sales agent. He takes the place of J. T. Brownlee, who resigned in connection with the re-organization of the Appalachian Mills of this city. The New York office of the Standard Mills is at 346 Broadway, room 1040.

**New Orleans, La.**—Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La., is erecting a brick and concrete storage warehouse 128 feet by 112 feet, two stories and basement, to be used by storing raw cotton and finished goods as well as opening department for raw cotton. Emile Weil, New Orleans, is the architect and O. M. Gwin Construction Company, contractors.

**Searcy, Ark.**—T. W. Campbell, of Little Rock, and Charles Kramer, of Mississippi, at a recent meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce, presented a proposition relative to the locating of a modern cotton mill here. In consideration of certain things later to be decided upon, they proposed to erect a mill here to cost at least \$400,000, and possibly \$500,000, or more. The Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution endorsing the plan and pledging the promoters support in every way possible, and it is hoped that financial arrangements will be completed soon, so that the mill may be erected here.

The Arkansas Cotton Mills Co., of Little Rock, is understood to be behind the project.



## THE K-A ELECTRICAL WARP STOP MOTION

For Looms

introduced in the South one year ago. Now more than 4000 on order and in operation in North Carolina alone. Names of satisfied users furnished upon request.

**R. I. WARP STOP EQUIPMENT CO.**

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Charlotte, N. C.

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NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and CITY PLANNER

Community and Mill Village  
Developments  
Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions  
and Cemeteries  
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Complete Topographic Surveys  
General Designs, Planting, Grading  
and Detail Plans  
Supervision of Landscape  
Construction  
Inspection and Maintenance

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

## MOTORS—on Hand

1—125 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 600 r. p. m.  
1—100 H. P. Westinghouse, 550 volt, 690 r. p. m.  
1—75 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 900 r. p. m.  
1—50 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 875 r. p. m.  
1—15 H. P. General Electric, 550 volt, 1200 r. p. m.

Used, good condition.

Also Robbins & Myers new Motors, from 50 H. P. to 1-10 H. P., 220 and 550 volts.

**SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY**

Greenville, S. C.



CLEAN QUALITY

SUPERIOR SERVICE

If a drive is worth belting, it is worth belting well. Why be satisfied with a mediocre belt? Cheap belting is false economy—the safest investment in the world has always been REPUTATION.

**Charlotte Leather Belting Co.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

**Millen, Ga.**—H. R. Whitehead, vice president of the Western Reserve Cotton Mills Company, announced this week that the Millen Cotton Mill would operate both day and night shifts, commencing at once.

Mr. Whitehead stated that the Western Reserve Cotton Mills Company is now negotiating for another textile plant in the South. This deal will likely go through within the next 90 days, he said.

Mr. Whitehead stated that it was his opinion that the mills in the North would find it to their interest, owing to labor, freights and other difficulties, to remove their plants to the cotton belt.

**Montgomery, Ala.**—Plans made by the J. E. Sirrine Company, Greenville, have been completed and the contract let for the construction of a \$750,000 factory to be erected soon at Kilby state prison in Alabama. This factory will contain 10,000 spindles and will be operated by the inmates of the prison.

The factory is to be two stories high, built entirely of reinforced concrete and modern in every detail. The product of the factory is to be shirts alone. It will be possible to carry the cotton through from the raw staple of the field to the finished product. Included in the machinery of the mill will be a dye plant and all colors of shirts can be produced.

A warehouse is also to be erected near the big factory. This warehouse will have a floor space of 10,000 feet. The floor space of the mill, including both floors, will contain 60,000 square feet.

The contracting job has been secured by the Hagger Brothers, of Montgomery, Ala., and work on the plant will begin immediately.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Rumors that a large bleaching and finishing plant is to be established near Greenville gained credence this week when it was learned that a 30-day option had been granted, supposedly to Northern capitalists, upon a tract of land of approximately 200 acres on the Enoree River, near Chick Springs.

The owners of the property were unwilling to state the amount of the option or the company which secured it. However, it was stated that the option will not expire for nearly 30 days, and that at least two persons who are well known as being prominently identified with large bleaching and finishing plants recently visited the property upon which the option has been secured. One of these is said to be from Mansfield, Mass., and the other from West Point, Ga.

Beyond the information obtained from the owners of the property that an option had been given, nothing definite was obtainable, although many rumors have been afloat for several days. One of these, and one



which is given some credence by mill architects of Greenville, is that a large bleaching and finishing plant is to be located on the site which recently was inspected.

#### Dividends in Gaston County.

The following mills of Gaston county, N. C., have paid dividends, according to a list furnished by R. C. Dickson and Co., of that city:

Parkdale Mills	2½*
Flint Mfg. Co.	2½*
Gray Mfg. Co.	2½*
Myrtle Mills	2½*
Arlington Cotton Mills	2½*
Seminole Cotton Mill Co.	2½*
Clara Mfg. Co.	2½*
Armstrong Cotton Mills Co.	2½*
Mutual Cotton Mill Co.	2½*
Osceola Mills	5 x
Victory Cotton Mills	1½*
Monarch Cotton Mills, Dallas	2½*
American Cotton Mills, Bessemer City	5 x
Dixon Mills, Gastonia	3 x

\*Payable quarterly.

xPayable semi-annually.

#### Gossett Sees Bright Future For Textile Industry.

Williamston, S. C.—Rumors of large textile developments, particularly of finishing and bleaching plants, in the southeastern states are not without foundation, according to J. P. Gossett, who is president and treasurer of the Williamston Mills, Calhoun Mills, of Calhoun Falls, and the Brogon and Toxaway Mills, of Anderson, Mr. Gossett having given a statement to the Greenville News.

While realizing that talk of New England industries coming south to avoid certain legislation passed by the state of Massachusetts is probably correct only to a certain extent, Mr. Gossett believes that the time is not far distant when other bleaching and finishing plants are sure to be located among the textile plants which now spin and weave the cotton.

It is also considered as possible if not likely that conditions now existing in the south will cause an increase in the number of cotton mills and an enlargement of many of those now operating. But it is particularly in the line of bleaching and finishing plants that Mr. Gossett sees bright things for the south in the none too distant future.

"Anyone can readily see the necessity for such plants when the bulk of cotton goods made in this section have to be sent to the New England states to be finished. For a time there was a prejudice against south-

ern finished goods but it has been conclusively proven that goods finished in the south can be and are the equal of those finished in Fall River or any other New England city. To say nothing of the time and other matters involved, think of the enormous saving resulting when it would no longer be necessary to ship goods to that part of the country to be finished—paying freight on the grey goods as well as on the finished product that is returning to this section."

The four mills of which Mr. Gossett is the head have an output nearly sufficient to maintain one finishing and bleaching plant; it was stated. With the exception of the Brogon mill, the three mills send their goods north to be finished before being sent to the retailer.

The Brogon mill of Anderson is said to be one of the few mills in this section where goods are finished in the same plant that they are made. The raw cotton is purchased from farmers and is carded, spun,

woven and finished in the same plant. In other words, the cotton does not have to go elsewhere from the time it leaves the farmers' wagon until it reaches the customer, having been completely finished at Brogon. As stated, however, this is one of the very few mills in this section that can finish the goods made there.

#### Textile Outlook Bright.

Mr. Gossett, while no undue optimist, believes that the outlook for the textile industry is bright. He has been actively engaged in the textile industry since 1902 and probably no mill executive in the Piedmont section is better qualified to speak on conditions along this line than he is. In addition to being president and treasurer of the four mills named, Mr. Gossett is interested in a number of other textile plants and is also president of the Bank of Williamston.

#### Dividends at Anderson.

Mills here have paid dividends as follows:

Brogon Mills, quarterly 1½ per cent on \$1,321,600 common stock; Gluck Mills, semi-annual 4 per cent on \$450,000 common stock; Orr Cotton Mills, semi-annual 4 per cent on \$800,000 common stock; semi-annual 3½ per cent on \$800,000 preferred stock; Toxaway Mills, semi-annual 5 per cent on \$4,88,875 common stock; Chiquola Manufacturing Company (Honea Path, S. C.), semi-annual 5 per cent on \$358,000 common stock; semi-annual 3 per cent on \$358,000 preferred stock; Chesnee Mills (Chesnee, S. C.), semi-annual 4 per cent on \$391,900 common stock.

#### Consolidated Textile Mills Show Increased Production.

An examination has just been made involving a comparison of the output of Consolidated Textile Corporation mills in the South at the present time with the output of the same mills in October, 1920. The latter date was selected for purposes of comparison because it represents, generally speaking, the time when these mills came under consolidated management.

Production as measured in pounds of output per week shows an increase of 15.15 per cent for all southern mills. This result has been brought about in spite of the fact that in almost all cases finer yarns are now used, and a decrease instead of an increase of production might have been expected, but for the improvements in operating methods that have been introduced.

## THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

ATLANTA GEORGIA

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples

**PULLEYS HANGERS**

**The WOOD Line**  
SONS CO.

CLUTCHES



**Power Saving**

is an important item in transmission machinery and a factor that has been given careful attention in the

**Universal Giant Friction Clutch**

This clutch with friction surfaces of large area, compact mechanism and unusual strength is readily applied and adjusted, gives maximum results with minimum wear and is adapted for all classes of service where a friction clutch can be used. Save power with WOOD'S Transmission Machinery.

COUPLINGS

Catalogue on request

**T. B. Wood's Sons Co.**  
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MILTON G. SMITH, Sou Sales Agent,  
Greenville, S. C.

**POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY**

## THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS  
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS  
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)  
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM  
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT  
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



# TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

**TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

**SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.**

**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.**

**FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.**

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

## The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON Co., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

### Summer Travel on Southern Railway.

The Passenger Traffic Service of the Southern Railway system has recently issued a number of booklets descriptive of the various summer resorts served by the Southern. One publication "Southern Railway Summer Resort Folder" is particularly worthy of note, as it is one of the most striking folder of its kind ever published. The work is a beautiful example of printers' art, and in addition gives an extremely interesting presentation of the various summer resorts reached by the Southern system. The illustrations show a large number of very beautiful resorts in the South and the

book as a whole will prove interesting and useful for many travelers in the South. A copy of this booklet will be mailed to any interested person upon request.

Other folders just sent out by the company include:

Southern Railway Hotel List.  
Leaflet, Through Pullman Sleeping Car Service Between Asheville and Chicago.

### Notice of Removal.

Relative to a change in location the H. Brinton Company, says:

"The new home of H. Brinton Company is located at Kensington Avenue and M. Street, Frankford Philadelphia. Our larger quarters

and better facilities will enable us to more efficiently care for our customers."

### Southern Railway Starts Summer Tourist Service.

Asheville, N. C.—The summer tourist season has been opened by the Southern Railway System with the inauguration of the "Land of the Sky Special," giving over-night service between Asheville and the Southwest with through sleeping cars from Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, and Macon.

Through car service to Asheville for this season covers a broader territory than ever before and all the Western North Carolina resorts are

expecting record crowds. Through sleeping car lines have been established to Asheville from Chicago and St. Louis in addition to which the lines from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, and Chattanooga have been re-established for the summer.

Sleeping car lines have also been established between Memphis, Tenn., and Richmond, Va., via Asheville, and between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Goldsboro, N. C., via Asheville.

In addition to the service in effect the year round, these new lines give through sleeping car facilities to Asheville from all sections of the South and from practically every important city east of the Mississippi River.

Manufacturers of Speeders, Skewers, Warp Bobbins, Filling Bobbins, Cap Spinning Bobbins, Northrop Loom Bobbins, Twister Bobbins, Twister Spools, Warper Spools, Comber Rolls, Quills, Underclearer Rolls (plain or covered).

## U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

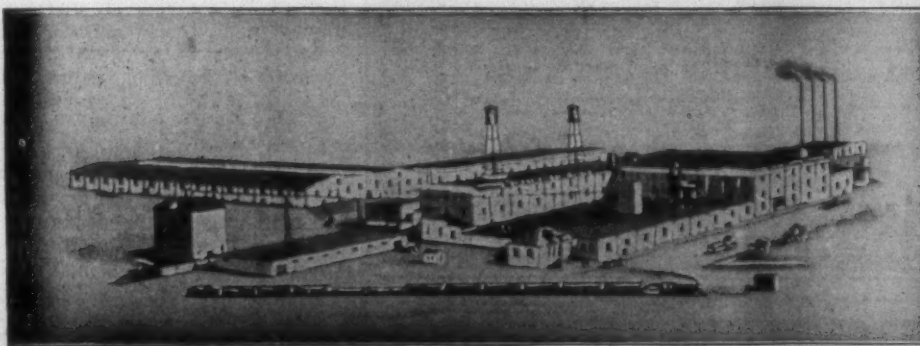
57 EDDY STREET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

### SHUTTLES

We make a specialty of Shuttles for all makes of looms, both plain and automatic. Correspondence solicited.

## VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Representatives:

James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

Claud B. Her, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Greenville, S. C.



## —the Winder Boss will tell you—

There is no time for cone-inspection in the Winding Room. He must get his cones on the winder as fast as the mandrels can be capped—or the cost sheet suffers. And each one must be as true as any *other* part of the winder itself—or the product suffers. That is why he works best with

## “Sonoco” Cones and Tubes

*Individually Inspected  
at the Factory*

Write for Samples and Prices to

**Southern Novelty Co., Manufacturers**  
**Hartsville, S. C.**

L. T. Shurtleff, Eastern Sales Agent, New Bedford, Mass.



## Water-Proof Leather Belt

In Modern Plants **NAVY SPECIAL** WATER-PROOF BELT is a necessity.

Its soft clinging surface, its perfect pulley adhesion, and its being absolutely waterproof make it **THE BELT** for the weave room or dye house.

WE CARRY A FULL STOCK  
AT OUR SOUTHERN BRANCH.

## Baltimore Belting Company

Factory  
Baltimore, Md.

Southern Branch  
Spartanburg, S. C.

## SACO-LOWELL SERVICE BULLETIN NO. 4

Our Southern Repair Shop in Charlotte is under the direction of Mr. W. E. Harvell who has had twenty years experience with us in rewinding lickerins and reclothing top flats.

Before Mr. Harvell took charge of this shop he served several years as an erector of Saco-Lowell cards.

His men have been trained carefully and have also had years of experience.

Such experience does count and we want to give you the benefit of this experience by rewinding your lickerins and reclothing your flats.

We rewind all makes of lickerins and reclothe all makes of flats.

**TRY THIS SERVICE**

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS**  
**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**



Direct Sulphur Chrome } **Dyes** { Basic Vat Acid

**Special Shades Matched**

**VELVETEEN**

**The Best Boil-off and Finish**

*Softeners*

*Oils*

*Finishes*

**UNITED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS  
CORPORATION**

*Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers*

**York & Colgate Sts.**

**Jersey City, N. J.**

**Southern Office, 307 Commercial National Bank Building**

**Charlotte, N. C.**

**REPRESENTATIVES:**

**R. T. GRANT, Charlotte, N. C.**

**GEO. W. WATSON, Hazlehurst, Miss. LINDSAY PADGETT, Shelby, N. C.**



**Study Cotton Hose and Belting Duck.**

A. E. Jury, of the U. S. Rubber Co., as chairman of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, which has undertaken the work of creating standards and tolerances for tire and other mechanical cotton fabrics, rendered the fol-

lowing report at the meeting of the society in Atlantic City last week:

**Report of Committee D-13.**

"Committee D-13 on textile materials held two meetings during the past year. Through the courtesy of the Providence Engineering Society both of these meetings were held in that society's rooms in Providence,

the first on Oct. 28 and 29, 1921, and the second on March 3 and 4, 1922. Both meetings were well attended by members and there was a large attendance of guests representing organizations. At the fall meeting, the time was principally taken up in discussion of preliminary reports from the sub-committees. These discussions resulted in recommendations to sub-committees for continuation of the work and complete reports were submitted at the spring meeting.

A great deal of constructive criticism has resulted from the publication in 1921 of the Tentative Specifications for Imperfections and Tolerances for 60-in. 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. Square-Woven Tire Builder Fabric (D 122-21T) and this matter has been the subject of considerable discussion both by Sub-Committee VI on imperfections and tolerances, and by committee D-13. Important revisions have been made in this tentative standard, and in the revised form in which it is herewith submitted to the society, under the title "Tentative Specifications for Imperfections and Tolerances for 60-in. 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. (made of yarn not less than 8 ply) Square-Woven Builder Fabric," to replace the present tentative specifications, it was unanimously approved by all members present at the March meeting of committee D-13.

The standardization of methods for determination of crimp and off square, particularly the expression

of results of these tests, is of great importance to manufacturers and consumers of tire fabric. At present there are two methods in use from which the values obtained are at considerable variance with each other. In answer to a questionnaire submitted to the tire fabric and tire industries by a special sub-committee appointed to study this matter, a large majority replied that the method at present recommended by committee D-13 is being used. This committee therefore recommends that the tentative methods of testing textiles (D 76-20 T) be published for the year 1922 with no other change than the addition to Section 6 of a note describing "Take-up" to read as follows:

"NOTE.—'Crimp' shall not be confused with 'take-up' which is the percentage difference between the yarn length after straightening and the yarn length as it lies in the fabric based on the straightened yarn length. The threads for the 'take-up' test shall be straightened with the same machine used for the 'crimp' test, but for this test it shall be equipped with an extra scale on the dial, in which case the scale shall be plainly marked 'crimp' and 'take-up'."

A great deal of interest was shown by both members and guests in a new principle for a machine for testing fabric with a constant rate of load application described in a paper read at the October meeting by Henry L. Scott. At this meeting Prof. Haven presented a discussion of the principle and a working machine. At the March meeting Mr. Scott exhibited a working machine built on this principle which was constructed at the request of committee D-13.

Committee D-13 recommends that the following revisions be made in the tentative revisions of terms relating to mechanical fabric (D 123-21 T).

Change the title from its present form: namely,

"Tentative Definitions of Terms Relating to Mechanical Fabric," to read as follows:

"Tentative Definitions of Terms Relating to Textile Materials."

Add a new central heading to read as follows:

"(A) Mechanical Fabric."

Section 3.—Change the definition of oil belt duck from its present form: namely,

"Oil Belt Duck.—A closely woven fabric of piled yarns not over No. 8, made in a variety of widths, the weight being based on the square yard," to read as follows:

"Oil Belt Duck.—A closely woven fabric of plied yarns not over No. 8, made in a variety of widths, usually a 32-oz. fabric, the weight being based on the square yard."

Change the definition of numbered duck from its present form: namely,

"Numbered Duck.—A plain woven fabric of plied yarns ranging from coarse to fine numbers, weight being based on 22-in. width one yard long," to read as follows:

"Numbered Duck.—A plain woven fabric of plied yarns ranging from coarse to fine number, weight being based on 22-inch width."

## Seaboard Air Line Railway

Announces

### WEEK-END EXCURSION FARES

To

### SEASHORE AND MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

From Charlotte, N. C. To	Round Trip Fare	From Charlotte, N. C. To	Round Trip Fare
Portsmouth, Va. ....	\$15.10	Hickory, N. C. ....	\$ 2.55
Virginia Beach, Va. ....	15.60	Lenoir, N. C. ....	3.40
Wilmington, N. C. ....	8.15	Linville Falls, N. C. ....	5.05
Wrightsville Beach, N. C. ....	8.60	Alta Pass, N. C. ....	5.75
Rutherfordton, N. C. ....	3.45	Spruce Pine, N. C. ....	5.90
Lincolnton, N. C. ....	1.40	Switzerland, N. C. ....	5.60
Shelby, N. C. ....	3.30	Unaka Springs, N. C. ....	7.80

Tickets on sale Fridays and Saturdays June 16th to September 23rd, with final limit to Tuesday following date of sale.

For further information call on Ticket Agent or address

**E. W. LONG,**  
Division Passenger Agent,  
Charlotte, N. C.

## Your Roving Spindles

All Textile Mills have ROVING SPINDLES that are worn at the top, where the Flyers Fit, or they may be broken off. In either case they need REPAIRING or REVERSING.

Our method of Welding Tops by Electricity, then forge down on a heavy forging machine, to a rough size, makes the part Repaired Tough and of the Best Wearing Quality. They are then ground to a uniform size, which makes the SPINDLES as GOOD as NEW.

If the bolster bearing has worn to a smaller diameter, or worn flat, we weld the SPINDLES by taking off the whole worn part and replacing it with a new part. This makes the SPINDLE Full Size With All Bearings.

All Our Work Is GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK AT WELD.

### Southern Spindle & Flyer Company

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY,  
Pres. and Treas.

W. H. HUTCHINS,  
Vice-Pres. and Sec.



Change the definition of army duck from its present form: namely,

**"Army Duck.**—A fabric made in closely woven plied yarns, weight being based on 28½-inch width." to read as follows:

**"Army Duck.**—A closely woven fabric of plied yarns usually ranging between 7 to 12 ounces, the weight being based on 28½-inch width."

Add a new Section 4 including six new definitions under the new central heading "(B) Cotton Fabrics Other Than Mechanical Fabrics," to read as follows:

**"4. Twill.**—A weave which produces pronounced lines, running diagonally across the fabric, some of which are known as follows:

(a) **Drills.**—A commercial term for a fabric with warp face twill usually made with three harnesses and single yarns.

(b) **Alberts.**—A commercial term for a fabric with filling face usually made with four or five harnesses.

(c) **Jeans.**—A commercial term for a fabric with warp face twill like a drill but with higher count and finer yarns.

(d) **Serge.**—A commercial term for a fabric of twill weave made with four harnesses two by two.

(e) **Clay.**—A commercial term for a fabric similar to a serge but made with six harnesses three by three."

Partly because of the great variety of products produced by textile manufacturers and partly because of lack of appreciation of the advantages which could be obtained through the use of tests methods common to the seller and buyer there has been and still is a very noticeable lack of standardization on the part of textile manufacturers in the testing of their products. Obviously the benefit to be derived from a set of standard test methods by manufacturers and consumers depends upon the extent to which they are used, and Committee D-13 has been constantly faced with the problem of making the use of its test methods more general. During the past year considerable work has been done to acquaint textile manufacturers with the society's standards, and recommendations have been made to the executive committee of the society regarding the endorsement of the Standard General Methods for Testing Cotton Fabrics (D 39-20 T) by textile associations.

To fill the need for the development of standards relating to hose and belt ducks, a new sub-committee has been appointed which includes representatives of several of the largest manufacturers and consumers of these fabrics.

During the past year, 12 new members have been enrolled in Committee D-13."

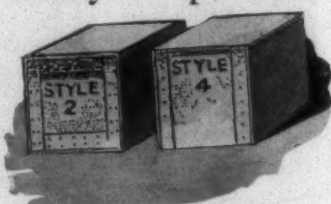
Artificial Silk Waste Made Into Cloth.

Washington.—A new use for artificial silk waste, previously employ-

ed to some extent for mixing in with wool to impart finish, has been discovered by Herr W. Rexroth, a well-known fiber and dyestuffs expert of Fuerstenberg, Mecklenburg, Germany, according to a dispatch just received from Commercial Attache C. E. Herring, Berlin.

The new Rexroth process involves the breaking up of the waste, a chemical treatment to make it resist water, spinning it on the worsted system, and then making it into cloth for clothing, dress goods, ar suits, linings, etc. It is commonly known that artificial silk cannot be washed without disintegrating to some extent, but this process is said to have evolved a fabric which can be washed and boiled with soap without harm.

### A Day of Specialists



**Quality Shooks—  
Quick Service**

We make a specialty of  
Packing Cases for hos-  
iery and Yarn Mills.

**Jennings Manufacturing Co.**  
Box Shook Specialists  
Thomasville, N. C.

### WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

**Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Inc.**  
Richmond, Va.

### COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery for  
Textile Mills  
**The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing  
Machine Co.**  
Bethayres, Pa.

### BURNED OUT!

Motors, Generators, Arma-  
tures, and Transformers, Re-  
wound and Rebuilt.

Specialty Cotton Mill Work  
Open Day and Night

**Standard Electric Company**  
1821 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the  
**SPINNING RING.** The greatest improvement entering the  
Spinning room since the advent of the **HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.**

Manufactured only by the

**National Ring Traveler Company**

Providence, R. I.

## M E R R O W I N G

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting  
Toe Closing  
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production  
Minimum Cost of Upkeep  
Unexcelled Quality of Work

**THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY**

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.



**Tanks for all Purposes**

**Vats for DYES and  
SIZINGS**

**G. Woolford Wood Tank  
Mfg. Company**

710 Lincoln Bldg. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

## Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways  
Sliver Lap Machines  
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Detaching Roll for Combers  
Drawing Frames  
Slubbers  
Intermediate Frames

**25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION  
GUARANTEED**

For Prices and Circular Write to

**The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.**

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

## Spartan Sizing Compound Co.

WITHERPSOON & WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of

**Spartan Compounds,  
Tallowes and Gums**



# BETTER NON-FLUID OIL LUBRICATION

## It Feeds Right to the Bearings

You have no trouble applying NON-FLUID OIL—it goes right to the bearing—a drop at a time from an ordinary oil can, no waste or dirtying of machines and floors.

For real economy use



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

NON-FLUID OIL gives your machine perfect and positive lubrication and costs less per month than liquid oil—because less—much less—is required.

Banish oil stains—an unnecessary expense—NON-FLUID OIL won't drip, spatter or creep.

We'll send testing sample on request

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**

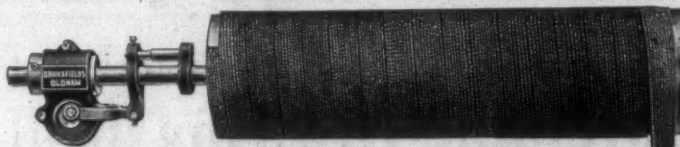
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Ample Stocks at our Branches:

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# AT LESS COST PER MONTH

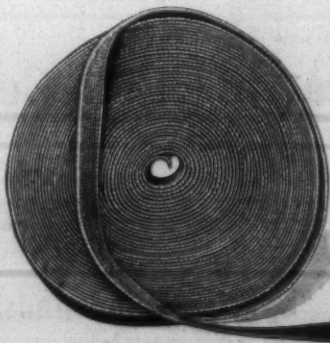


## January 1st, 1922

The Prices of  
**DRONSFIELD'S**  
**"ATLAS BRAND"**  
Emery Filleting  
was substantially REDUCED



Only rigid economy and improved methods of production permit of such a reduction which is greater than the equivalent in reduced costs of materials and labour.



**DRONSFIELD'S**  
**SALES AGENCY**

232 Summer Street  
BOSTON, MASS.

**LEIGH & BUTLER,**  
Managing Agents

Easy to cook



**Absolute  
Uniformity**

# Staley's

Staley's Eclipse Thin Boiling Starch produces a soft, smooth warp with a minimum amount of size compound. It requires less time than usual for cooking. Every bag is absolutely uniform.

There is a Staley Starch for every textile need. Write for samples and prices.

**A. E. STALEY MFG. CO.**  
DECATUR, ILL.

Southeastern Office A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., 508 Andrews Law Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C. Mr. Geo. A. Dean, Mgr.	New England Office 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Mr. L. R. Dickinson, Manager
Southern Representative J. W. Pope, Care Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.	New York Office A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., 311 Havemeyer Bldg., 25 Church Street, New York, N. Y. Mr. W. H. Randolph, Jr., Manager

# Starch

**SIX IN ONE**  
Saves TIME and LABOR, which increases  
**PRODUCTION**  
Use MIDLAND PINE CLEANSER around  
your mills as follows

### SCRUBBING

Scrub all floors at least once a week or oftener when required with a solution of two ounces of PINE CLEANSER to each three gallons of HOT WATER. This also applies to doors, desks, windows and all wood-work and tile, marble and cement floors.

### MOPPING

Use as above, but be sure to rinse mop out with clear water.

### SWEEPING

DRY SWEEPING should not be permitted in any part of the building. Always sprinkle PINE CLEANSER over dry sawdust or apply direct. Dust is a germ carrier, so fight the cause by using a solution of two ounces PINE CLEANSER to about three gallons of water.

### TOILETS

Scrub all bowls, partitions, troughs, in all toilet rooms at least twice a week with a solution of three ounces of PINE CLEANSER to each three gallons of HOT WATER. This will destroy all odors and bacteria, due to the powerful germicidal action.

### SPRAYING

A solution of PINE CLEANSER sprayed or sprinkled into dark corners in basements, sinks, drains, etc., will remove foul odors, will leave the premises with the pleasant and aromatic odor of pine.

### WINDOWS

Wash in the usual way and use one ounce of PINE CLEANSER to each three gallons of tepid water. This will leave the windows clear.

LOOK FOR OUR TRADEMARK



WE HAVE NO BRANCH HOUSES

Manufactured only by

**Midland Chemical Laboratories, Inc.**  
DUBUQUE, Iowa, U. S. A.



**Artificial Silk and the Textile Industry.**

(Continued from Page 3)

as the silk after absorption of the amine is in most cases colorless. This method, although long, yields shades of good fastness to light and washing.

**General Properties.**

All artificial fibres are more lustrous than real silk. When spun in fine filaments, however, the lustre becomes less brilliant. Viscose silk can be produced in varying shapes of cross section, either smooth or round or irregular and serrated. These types find preferential use in braiding, weaving etc. It is also possible to spin viscose to as fine as 0.7s denier per filament, finer than real silk. Mr. King further pointed out that treatment with boiling water has little effect on nitro, cuprammonium or viscose silks, but the greater part of the lustre of acetate silk is lost. This silk also shrinks and becomes soft or woolly in texture. Even at 85 deg. C. this is apparent, and this feature is rather unfortunate when higher temperatures are necessary in dyeing.

**David R. Coker's Tests With the Weevil and Molasses-Arsenate.**

David R. Coker, of Hartsville, has issued the following supplementary statement about the molasses and calcium arsenate mixture:

During the past few days many farmers in this section have made tests with various mixtures of calcium arsenate and molasses, and in every instance with which I am familiar, they are delighted with the results. On our own plantations we have experimented with several mixtures, and are now using a mixture of one-half gallon warm water in which is thoroughly mixed one pound of calcium arsenate, and added to one-half gallon apply to the bud of the cotton by the cork, reverse the bottle and of black molasses. We have found a convenient way to apply is to use a quart bottle which is filled three-fourths full of the mixture. Cut a trench out of one side of shaking or plunging motion, dropping two or three drops in the bud of the plant. This method requires less of the mixture per acre and keeps it thoroughly agitated all the time. We find that none of the mixture should be carried over night as it is hard to mix the next morning should be thoroughly stirred before pouring into the bottles (or buckets of the mop is used.)

Mr. Randolph Gillespie applied the molasses mixture to three different fields on the 12th, 13th and 14th. This morning (16th) he spent more than an hour in these fields searching for weevils. He found no live weevils and no recently punctured squares. There were many weevils in the fields before the poison was applied.

Mr. J. L. Jordan was picking about fifty weevils per acre from a pure Sep. 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. No more should be mixed than his fields before poisoning. He poisoned on the 8th and 9th and on the 12th and 13th. He sent hands into the fields to pick weevils and the hands could find no weevils. Mr.

Jordan and Mr. Middleton went into the fields themselves and looked for some time and could find none.

On Monday the 12th instant, we poisoned the field near the Pedigreed Seed Company's gin and warehouses in which numerous weevils had been observed. On Wednesday we sent about twenty hands into this field, offering them 2 cents each for live weevils. A few quit pretty promptly on not finding weevils. About fifteen, however, kept looking for some time, but none found a weevil after going over about seven acres. Mr. Sharpe, who was in charge of the gang, raised the price to 5 cents per weevil, but still failed to find any. Later price was advanced to 10 cents per weevil, and not a single hand found a weevil after searching for two hours.

**Government Reports on Cotton for 1922-23 Season.**

Will be issued as follows: Standard time Washington. New Orleans time is one hour earlier.

August 1, 11 A. M.—Cotton condition.

September 1, 11 A. M.—Cotton condition. September 8, 10 A. M.—Census on cotton ginned.

October 2, 10 A. M.—Census on cotton ginned.

October 3, 11 A. M.—Cotton condition.

October 25, 10 A. M.—Census on cotton ginned.

November 8, 10 A. M.—Census on cotton ginned.

November 21, 10 A. M.—Census on cotton ginned.

December 8, 10 A. M.—Census on cotton ginned.

December 12, 2 P. M.—Final estimate cotton crop.

December 20, 10 A. M.—Census on cotton ginned.

January 8, 10 A. M.—Census on cotton ginned.

January 23, 10 A. M.—Census on cotton ginned.

March 20, 10 A. M.—Final ginnings from census bureau.

**Rates on Cotton Will Be Advanced.**

Washington, D. C.—An upward revision of freight rates on cotton will be made by the railroads of the country about July 25. The Interstate Commerce Commission has given its assent. The railroads may make increases less than they proposed last November when they filed tariffs with a view to removing violations of the long and short haul clause that existed in their rates from Memphis, New Orleans, Little Rock, Helena, Vicksburg and other places on the Mississippi to gulf ports, South Atlantic ports, eastern seaboard and interior cities. Virginia cities and Ohio River crossings.

The rate from Memphis to New Orleans will go up from 59c to 85c, per hundred pounds. The railroads proposed to increase it to 90c, but the rate regulating body said that that would be too much, even in the interest of obedience to the long and short haul prohibition, which forbids a low rate for the longer haul than for the shorter over the same rails in the same direction. The rate from Memphis to New York will go up from \$1.21 to \$1.37.

# The Liberty Knotter



Price \$12.50

is absolutely the most simple, the most economical and will last longer, if properly handled, than any Knotter that has ever been offered the textile trade.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

Manufactured and Sold by

Mill Devices Co.

Durham, N. C.

# Starch



—and these Stars  
have a meaning

They signify the different grades in which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered to the textile industry.

Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

Be sure to select the grade best suited to your work. Our knowledge and experience is at your service.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.  
New York

# Starch



D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres. Frank W. Felsburg, 2nd V.-Pres.  
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

## Mauney-Steel Company COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER  
237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.  
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.  
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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR  
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL  
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

## CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

### Commission Merchants

Cotton Piece Goods and Cotton Yarns

SOUTHERN OFFICE

903 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## RIDLEY WATTS & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

44-46 Leonard Street NEW YORK CITY

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J. H. SEPARK, Sec'y and Treas.  
J. L. GRAY, V. P. and Gen. Mgr. Mfg.

Mills at { Gastonia, N. C.  
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Gray Mfg. Company  
Flint Mfg. Company  
Parkdale Mills, Inc.  
Arlington Cotton Mills  
Arrow Mills, Inc.  
Myrtle Mills, Inc.  
Arkray Mills, Inc.

We Spin

## Cotton Yarns

for Knitting, Weaving  
and Converting in all  
twists on cones, skeins,  
tubes and warps:

36s to 80s Single and Ply  
Combed Peeler-Right  
Twist

36s to 50s Single and Ply  
Double Carded Peeler-  
Right or Reverse  
Twist

20s to 60s, 2, 3, and 4 Ply  
Combed Peeler-Reverse  
Twist

GRAY-SEPARK YARN—Your order, if placed with  
us, will be executed with a yarn of unvarying high qual-  
ity, the worth of which will show on your production  
records.

General Sales Offices

H. A. FLORSHEIM, Sales Manager

225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

(At 26th Street)

Telephones—Madison Square 7666, 7667, 7668, 7669

Branch Offices

BOSTON GASTONIA PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

## The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn mar-  
kets were rather quiet last week,  
and no large amount of business was  
put through. A good many inquiries  
without naming quantities were re-  
ceived in the markets, these having  
come from yarn users of all classes.  
The bulk of these indicated but lit-  
tle desire to buy but were placed  
principally with the idea of feeling  
out the market. Small orders for  
filling in purposes were received  
from both knitters and weavers  
during the week, but no really sub-  
stantial orders were placed.

It is thought that knitters will  
again be in the market within the  
next several weeks. Most of them  
are taking inventory now and have  
practically completed their lines for  
the spring of next year and expect  
to get into production by the end of  
next month. It is believed that most  
of them have but small stocks on  
hand and will need supplies soon.  
They are apparently intent on keep-  
ing out of the market as long as pos-  
sible and many of them are con-  
fident of seeing lower yarn prices,  
although spinners can see little basis  
for this view.

The weaving trades are buying but  
little yarn now, most of their orders  
being for small lots for filling in  
purposes. They contend that they  
cannot sell their product at prices  
based on present yarn prices and  
that if they are to continue to op-  
erate, they will have to secure yarn at  
lower figures.

The situation with the spinners  
shows little change over the last few  
weeks. They still find themselves  
facing higher production costs due  
to advancing cotton, and at the same  
time unable to find yarn buyers who  
will pay prices based on today's  
costs. However, mills are more  
hopeful over the situation than they  
were a few weeks ago, and feel that  
a continuance of higher cotton will  
result in a new buying movement  
within the next few weeks.

Prices still show much irregular-  
ity. They are quoted here as fol-  
lows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.  
10s to 14s ..... 35 1/2 @  
2-ply 16s ..... 36 1/2 @  
2-ply 20s ..... 39 @  
2-ply 24s ..... 40 @  
2-ply 26s ..... 41 @  
2-ply 30s ..... 42 @  
2-ply 40s ..... 45 @  
2-ply 50s ..... 46 @  
2-ply 60s ..... 49 @  
2-ply 80s ..... 51 @

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.  
5s to 10s ..... 34 @  
10s to 12s ..... 35 @  
12s to 14s ..... 36 @

16s	39 @
20s	40 @
24s	41 @
26s	42 @
30s	43 @
36s	45 @
40s	46 @
50s	49 @
60s	51 @
80s	53 @
Carpet	31 @
8s, 3, 4 and	31 @
2-ply	31 @
5-ply	31 @
Tinged Insulating Yarns.	
6s, 1-ply	29 @
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	31 @
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	33 @
12s, 2-ply	33 1/2 @
20s, 2-ply	37 @
30s, 2-ply	41 @
Duck Yarns.	
3, 4 and 5-ply	34 @
8s	35 @
10s	36 @
12s	37 @
14s	38 @
16s	39 @
20s	40 @
24s	41 @
26s	42 @
30s	43 @
40s	46 @
Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s to 10s	35 @
12s	36 @
14s	37 1/2 @
16s	39 @
20s	40 @
24s	41 1/2 @
26s	42 @
30s	43 @
40s	46 @
Southern Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s	34 @
10s	35 @
12s	36 @
14s	37 1/2 @
16s	39 @
20s	40 @
24s	41 1/2 @
26s	42 @
30s	43 @
40s	46 @
Southern Frame Cones.	
8s	34 @
10s	35 @
12s	36 @
14s	37 1/2 @
16s	39 @
20s	40 @
24s	41 1/2 @
26s	42 @
30s	43 @
40s	46 @
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.	
2-ply 30s	73 @
2-ply 36s	81 @
2-ply 40s	83 @
2-ply 50s	91 @
2-ply 60s	1 05 @
2-ply 70s	1 10 @
2-ply 80s	1 25 @
Combed Peeler Cones	
10s	47 1/2 @
12s	48 @
14s	48 1/2 @
16s	49 @
20s	50 @
24s	51 @
26s	52 @
30s	53 @
32s	54 @
34s	55 @
36s	56 @
40s	57 @
50s	58 @
60s	59 @
Eastern Carded Cones.	
10s	39 @
12s	39 1/2 @
14s	40 @
16s	40 1/2 @
20s	41 @
24s	41 1/2 @
26s	42 @
30s	43 @
32s	43 1/2 @
34s	44 @
36s	44 1/2 @
40s	45 @
50s	46 @
60s	47 @
80s	49 @

## Paulson, Linkroum & Co., Inc.

52 Leonard Street, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

Philadelphia Providence Chicago Charlotte

## COTTON YARNS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

WEAVING AND KNITTING

We Specialize In Cotton Yarn For Export



# Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were again unsettled last week by the fluctuations of raw cotton. The sharp rise following the publication of the government report, followed by declines later in the week created so much uncertainty among mills and merchants that many cotton goods prices were withdrawn to await more settled conditions. Some handlers of sheetings stated that prices would have to be advanced half a cent of yard to meet the new cotton prices.

The general market situation of the last few weeks has showed but little change. Mills are still trying to impress upon selling agents the necessity of higher prices for cottons, while sellers are faced with determined resistance to higher prices from wholesale and retail trades.

Trading over the holiday was light and was not fully resumed before the week ended. Print cloths and sheetings were advanced and moderate sales were made at the new prices. Some lines of fine dress gingham have been opened, but coarser lines of dress gingham will not be opened before next month. In both jobbing and retail hands, very attractive prices are being made on goods on hand and this is making business at a price less than that of replacement.

Some gray goods houses reported a better demand for cloth as the week closed and more frequent sales. Inquiries for sheetings and print cloths were of a more satisfactory character.

Sales of small lots of spot and July deliveries in print cloths were reported at the following prices: 7½¢ for 60x48s, 8½¢ for 64x60s, 9½¢ for 68x72s, 6¢ for 8.20s, 6½¢ for 7.15s and 7½¢ for 56x44s. Slightly lower quotations were heard in some places, but trading was done at these figures.

Business was offered on sheetings at higher price levels. For 3-yard goods it was stated that the best possible was 11½¢ net, and if that price could be worked through with some selected mills it was said that million yard lots might be traded in. On 4-yard 56x60s there is a wide range of prices heard of in sales recently made, but 10½¢ net is the best that some large houses would consider, and this was not possible everywhere. For 6.15-yard goods 7¢ was paid. Sales of 4.70s were reported at 9½¢, with some houses still willing to sell small lots at 9¢.

Further sales of voiles were made during the day and at least 20,000 pieces of slack twist goods were traded in. The prices for a special construction was said to be under 12¢. Other sales recently made were as follows: Lawns—40-inch. 72x68s, 9.50, 12½¢; 40-inch. 76x72s, 9.00, 12½¢; 40-inch. 96x92s, 7.50, 16½¢; 40-inch. 96x100s, 7.00, 17½¢.

Withdrawal of prices was announced on leading lines of gingham because of being sold ahead of July and August, and unwillingness of manufacturers to go into September and October on the low price level of 18¢ for 2.20 white back goods. An advance of ½¢ was announced for any irregular goods or mill runovers, thus showing the upward trend even on a highly competitive line.

Other colored cottons are being advanced from ¼¢ to ½¢ a yard when agents are asked to name prices for any delivery beyond those already granted. The advances check business momentarily at least, and it remains to be seen how the trade will react when it finds agents forced to get more money for the merchandise.

The week was quiet in the Fall River print cloth market, with buyers slow to trade and the mills equally slow to sell in the face of the strong advance in cotton. There has been some demand for 36-inch low count style and a moderate inquiry for wider styles for this month's or next month's delivery. Prices generally have been about ¼¢ per yard higher than those of last week.

The week's sales are estimated at about 120,000 pieces. Sateens have been in fair demand, particularly at 37½-inch and 39-inch styles, and there has been a good demand in certain bag goods. The government cotton report and the holidays, however, combined to make trading generally uncertain.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.....	7½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	6½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s.....	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....	9½
Gray goods, 38-in., 80x80s.....	12½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.....	12½
Brown sheeting, 4-yard.....	11½
Brown sheetings, So. Std.....	13½
Tickings, 8-ounce.....	22½
Denims, 2.20.....	18
Staple gingham.....	16½
Dress gingham.....	20@22½
Standard prints.....	10½
Kid finished cambrics.....	8½@9½

## UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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ATLANTA OFFICE  
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Size of the South

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills using Sizol

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The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

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**Tractors.**—We are offering a limited number of Cletrac Model W "Tank Type" tractors at reduced prices. These tractors are absolutely new and have not been used. Speer & Watkins, Anderson, S. C.

Want position as overseer of spinning; 20 years' experience overseer and second hand on hosiery yarns; capable of running any size job. Can give best of reference. Overseer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**Wanted.**—Position as cloth-room overseer. 25 years experience, 15 years as overseer in large mill. Good reference furnished. Age 41; married. Cloth, Care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

**Position Wanted.**  
Position as manager or superintendent of yarn or weave mill. 25 years experience in all departments of cotton mill. Best of reference from past employers. Cotton Mill, Care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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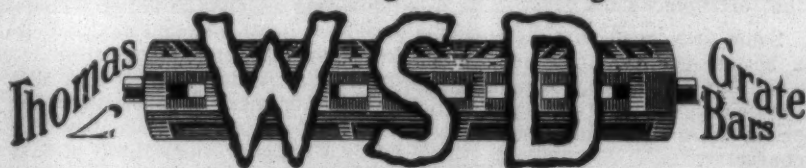
the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which-ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent of weave mill, or would take place as carder and spinner in large mill. With present company five years, last three as superintendent. Ten years as overseer carding and spinning. Address No. 3492.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer with one of the largest mills in the South. Have been with same company for six years. By experience and training am qualified to handle superintendent's position. Can give best of references. Address No. 3493.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Now employed as overseer, but wish better place and can come on short notice. Excellent references as to experience, character and ability. Address No. 3494.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Long experience as master mechanic and engineer in good mills. Can handle either steam or electric drive. Good machine shop and repair man. Address No. 3495.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Competent, reliable man whose experience and training is reflected in ability to get results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods and all makes of looms used in South. Steady worker, good habits, good manager of help. Address No. 3497.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had nine years experience as master mechanic, 20 years with steam and electric drive and mill machine work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3497.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would take carding. Long experience in both departments and can give satisfactory references. Address No. 3498.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had over 30 years experience in some of the best mills in the South, and have handled practically every kind of goods made in Southern mills. Wish to correspond with mill needing thoroughly reliable man who can handle cloth room in efficient manner. References. Address No. 3500.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced, reliable man now employed, but wish a larger place. References to show long record of satisfactory service with a number of first class mills. Address No. 3501.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Experienced on both electric and steam drive and am competent to handle machine shop and general repair work. Good references. Address No. 3502.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill or manager of smaller mill. High class, efficient man with long experience as superintendent and manager and can get results. Excellent references. Address No. 3503.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or would take place as second hand in large room. Practical, experienced man of character and ability, good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3504.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Many years experience in all these positions in some of the best mills in the South. Excellent references. Address No. 3505.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small or medium sized mill, or second hand in large mill. Age 26; married; I. C. S. graduate; good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3506.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed in large mill and giving

satisfaction, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Experience includes work on practically all goods made in the South. Good references. Address No. 3507.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both, or superintendent. Now employed as night spinning in large mill and giving entire satisfaction, but wish day work. References from past and present employers. Address No. 3509.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Have had 12 years experience in steam and electric driven plant and can handle either in competent manner. Good references. Address No. 3510.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Experience and training cover a long period of years in a number of good mills. Good references. Address No. 3511.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Practical man of long experience who is fitted to handle your weave room on efficient and economical basis. Good references. Address No. 3512.

WANT position as mill bookkeeper or pay roll clerk, general office work or typist; 10 years' experience. Best references. No. 3513.

WANT position as general office man in mill. Two years as manager, doing buying and selling. Would accept pay roll work if advancement is offered. Married. Reference. Address No. 3514.

WANT position as master mechanic in medium-sized electric driven mill or power house operator, or place in large shop where chances are good for promotion. Married, settled, good worker. Address No. 3515.

WANT position as carder, spinner or carding and spinning. Long experience in number of good mills. Good record. Best of references. Address No. 3517.

WANT position as superintendent. Long record of satisfactory service. Now employed but wish larger place. Excellent references. Address No. 3518.

WANT position as overseer spinning; 10 years' experience; 35 years old. Now employed, but want better paying job. Fine references. Address No. 3519.

WANT position as cloth room overseer or second hand in large room. Long experience on white goods. Strictly sober. Now employed at one of the best mills in South. References. Address No. 3520.

YOUNG LADY wants position as stenographer in mill work. Long experience in mill office; competent, accurate and reliable. Address No. 3521.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experience and training qualifies me to handle job in first class manner. Excellent references. Address No. 3522.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced on various classes of work and have excellent record. Would like interview with mill needing high-class man. Address No. 3523.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer carding and spinning. Thoroughly familiar with both carding and spinning and can get good results. Address No. 3524.

WANT position as overseer weaving in medium sized mill, or second hand in large room. Prefer plain weaving job. Sober, hard worker and good manager of help. Address No. 3525.

WANT position as overseer carding or would take spinning; 16 years experience as overseer. Prefer carding job. Am married, settled and references show a long record of excellent service. Address No. 3527.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, practical man who has been overseer over long period of years. Can get quality production at low cost. References. Address No. 3429.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling and warping, or would take large spinning room; 18 years' experience; first class man in every respect. Address No. 3526.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have handled large variety of goods and can produce quantity and quality. Best references. Address No. 3526.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Now employed as superintendent of well known yarn mill, but have good reasons for change. Excellent references. Address No. 3530.

WANT position as machinist. Have had long experience in mill shops and am sober and reliable mechanic. Excellent references. Address No. 3521.

WANT position as overseer large card room, or spinning hoom, or both. Can give good references showing long practical experience and excellent character. Address No. 3532.

WANT position as finisher. My experience in finishing plants enables me to handle your work in thoroughly competent manner. References gladly furnished. Address No. 3533.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience in number of large weave mill handling many different cloths. Now employed. Address No. 3534.

WANT position as overseer spinning, winding or finishing. Now employed but wish larger place. Experienced, reliable man of good habits. Best of references. Address No. 3535.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced in both steam and electric work. Best of references. Address No. 3536.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take place as carder or spinner. Can furnish good references from number of mills showing my long record of satisfactory service. Now employed. Address No. 3537.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Practical man whose knowledge of carding and spinning is such as to produce excellent results. References. Address No. 3538.

WANT position as superintendent. Excellent reason for changing. Would like to submit my references to mill needing high class man. Address No. 3539.

WANT position as superintendent. Now have superintendent's place in medium sized plant, but wish larger job. References as to character and ability. Address No. 3540.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed in large mill shop and have always given satisfaction over long period of years. References to show character, qualifications and training. Address No. 3541.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in good mill, but wish to locate in Carolinas or Georgia. High class man who can produce results. Address No. 3542.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or weaver. Now getting \$3,000 salary, but will take place at \$150 a month in more healthy location. Experienced in large mill; both white and colored goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 3543.

WANT position as cloth room overseer second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer in denim plant. Excellent references. Address No. 3544.

COTTON CLASSER and stapler desires position, preferably with mill. Experienced and can furnish references. Address No. 3545.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Prefer mill on colored goods. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3546.

WANT position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. Practical man of long experience who can handle your carding or spinning on economical and paying basis. Address No. 3548.

WANT position as carder. Age 40; 18 years' experience in number of good mills. Gilt edge references. Address No. 3548.

WANT position as overseer weaving, beaming, slashing or quilling. Have handled all of above departments and can give good references. Now overseer weaving in mill on checks and chambrays in mill of 800 looms. Address No. 3549.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Now employed, but wish larger place. Good references. Address No. 3550.

WANT position as overseer of cloth. High class man of good habits who thoroughly understands the efficient handling of cloth room. Address No. 3551.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Age 43; 18 years' as overseer; good record as manager of help. Now employed as carder, but wishes larger place. References. Address No. 3553.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Settled man of good habits, long experience on both plain and fancy weaves. References. Address No. 3553.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent. Experience for more than 20 years as superintendent and overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 3555.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Competent, reliable man of long experience. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3556.

WANT position as superintendent, manager or office manager in large mill. Can manage plant on efficient basis and would like opportunity to show qualifications to mill needing A1 man. Address No. 3557.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Thoroughly qualified in both departments and have had long experience as overseer in a number of

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Best of references. Address No. 3558.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully run some of the best mills in the South and can furnish references showing long period of satisfactory and productive service. Address No. 3559.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Experienced and capable man of long experience. Settled habits. Address No. 3560.

WANT position as superintendent, carder and spinner, or both. Experienced man of practical ideas. Excellent references. Address No. 3561.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long record of good service and have always given satisfaction. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 3562.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Weaving experience covers period of over 20 years on wide variety of fabrics. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 3563.

WANT position as carder. Long experience and have special knowledge of combed work. Excellent references. Address No. 3566.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle plain or fancy work. Draper job preferred. Would accept place as designer in large mill. Thoroughly capable weaver in every respect. References. Address No. 3567.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Have worked in some of the best mills in South and always gotten good results. Good references. Address No. 3565.

WANT position as overseer carding. Practical man who can handle carding in efficient manner. Long experience. Specially qualified for combed work. Address No. 3568.

WANT position as superintendent. By experience and training am especially fitted to handle combed yarn mill. Will gladly submit references to mill desiring high class, experienced superintendent. Address No. 3569.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent in medium sized mill. Now employed as superintendent, but do not like location of mill. Long experience and thoroughly understand card loom details. Address No. 3570.

WANT position as cotton classer or buyer for mill in Carolinas or Georgia. Several years' experience in buying and classing long and short cotton, domestic and export. A-1 references. Address No. 3571.

WANT position as overseer of carding; 18 years' experience as carder and am competent and reliable in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3572.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed in medium sized mill, but am capable of handling job. References showing character and ability gladly furnished. Address No. 3573.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed, but wish better paying place. Many years as superintendent and overseer, and am familiar with all departments of mills. Address No. 3574.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder or spinner. Many years as superintendent and overseer and can successfully operate any size mill. Good reference. Address No. 3576.



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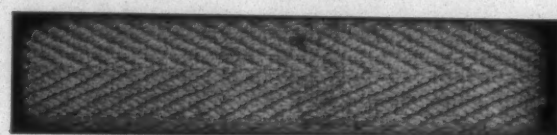
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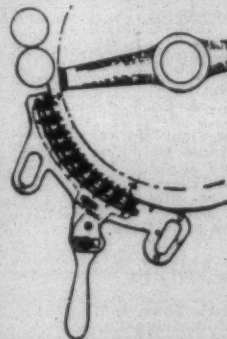
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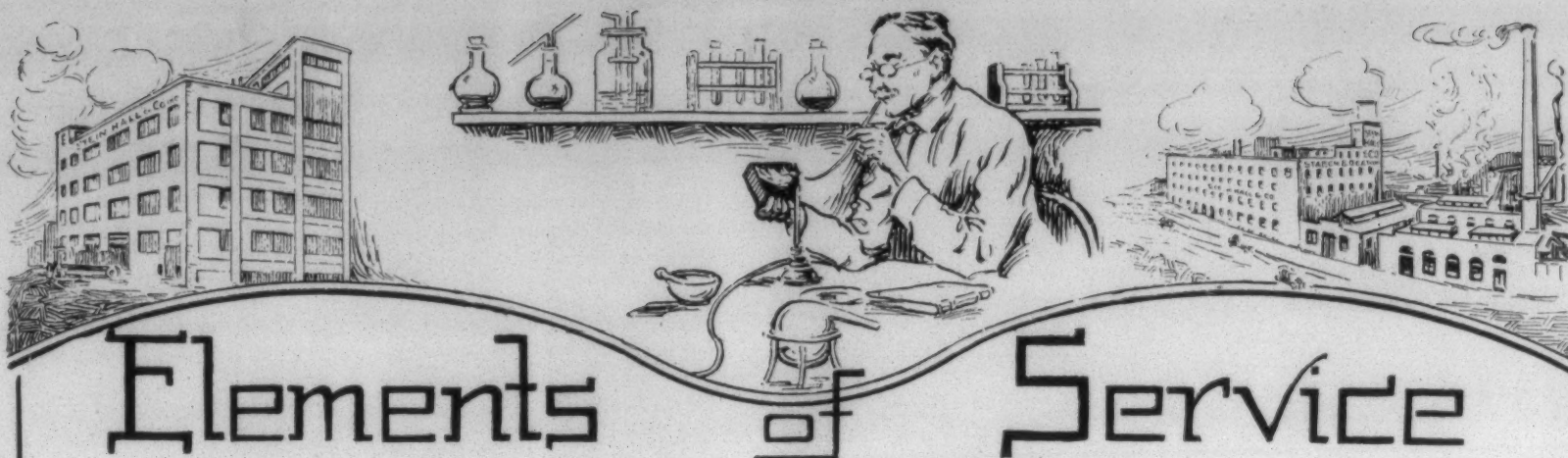
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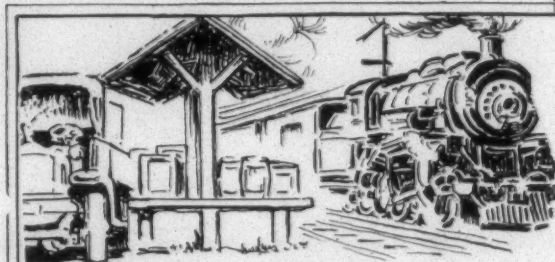
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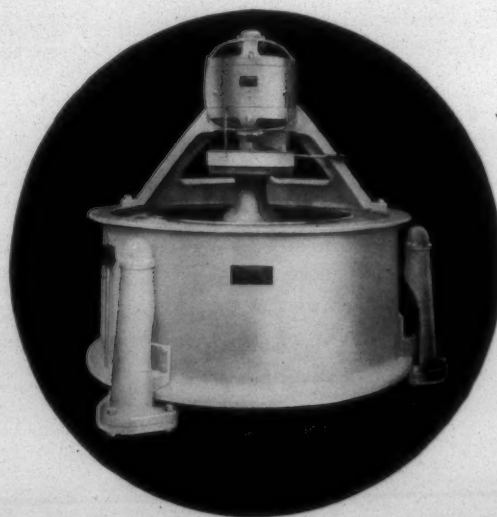
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